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OIL WORLD
and Petroleum Industry

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AUGUST 5, 1937

Vol. 30
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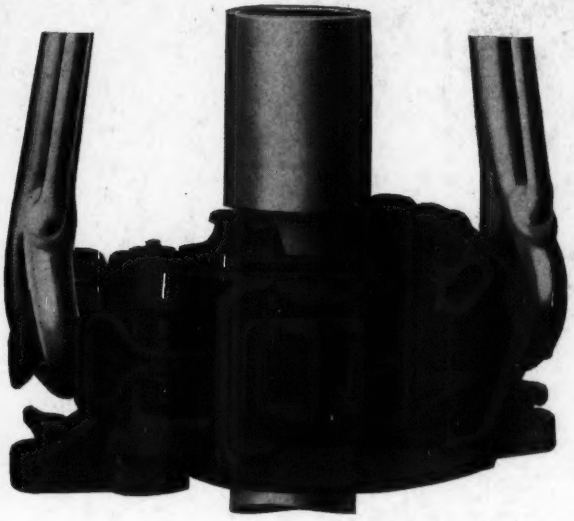

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Details are shown on Pages 370-372 of the 1937 Composite Catalog; and in the BJ Catalog, free on request.

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Sliplock set to hold slips positively set against the pipe.

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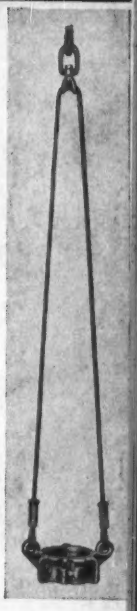
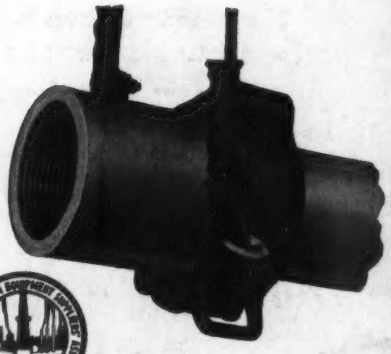
You can thus eliminate danger from having a rope sling slip, or from having the casing damaged or the crew injured by pipe hanging at an angle.





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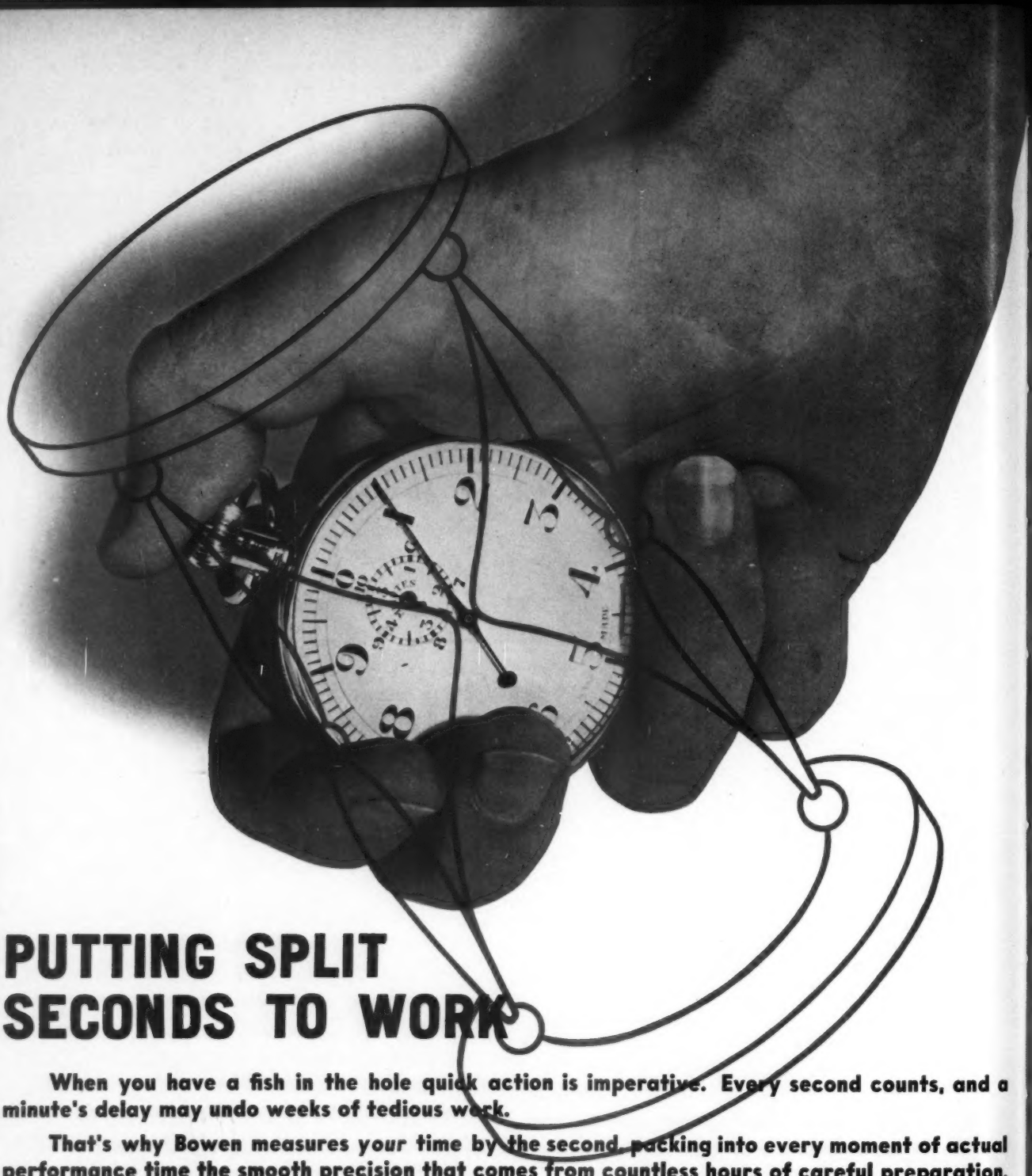

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CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD
and Petroleum Industry

THE WORLD'S OLDEST OIL TRADE PUBLICATION

AUGUST 5, 1935
VOL. 30 • NO. 15
WHOLE NO. 1494

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California Oil World and Petroleum Industry is published twice a month at 536 Petroleum Securities Bldg., 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California. Entered as Second-class Matter January 16, 1937, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $1 per year in U. S. and possessions, $2 in foreign countries, including Canada. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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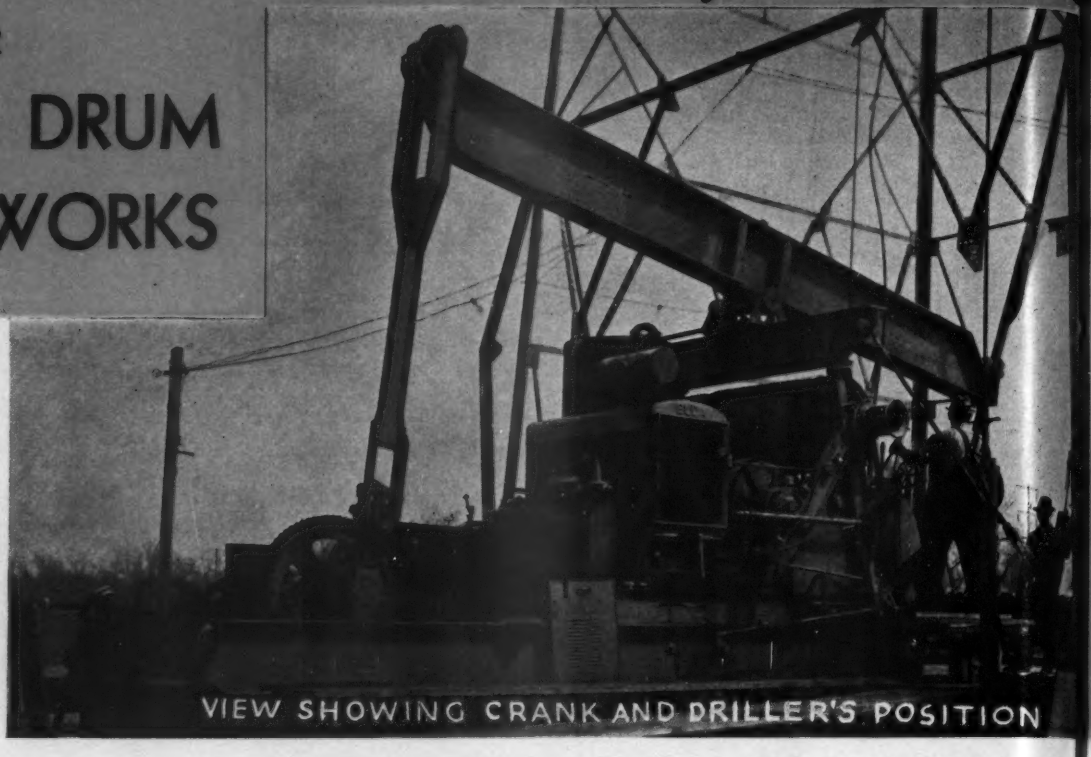

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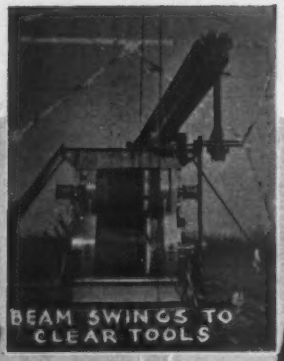

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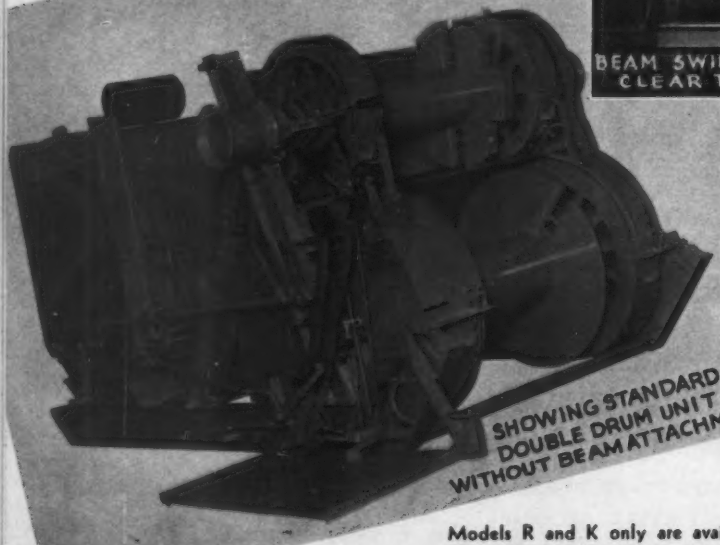

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CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD
and Petroleum Industry

No Curtailment Cry

The recent meeting of the Central Committee, at which the state's allowable for August was set at 612,800 barrels, points out a peculiar situation in the local oil industry.

Aside from the fact that for the second month in succession the Committee set the same figure as that recommended by the Bureau of Mines, the fact that production during July averaged in excess of 665,000 barrels per day, and is practically certain to average the same amount if not more during August, brings up a question as to just what an allowable means in these days of almost record demand for California oil and its products.

Production is currently running at least 50,000 barrels per day more than the allowable, yet no cry is heard to cut it to the allowable for the simple reason that demand is exceeding even the so-called over-production. That this condition will continue throughout the summer is a foregone conclusion, but that it will continue during the winter is open to grave doubt. Even though there is no cry for curtailment at the present time, something will have to be done when the lower winter demand makes itself felt through additions to storage.

The producer can but hope, under present conditions, that storage will continue to be reduced during the remaining month and a half of summer to a point which will not cause repercussions when lowered winter demand begins to add oil to storage. The repercussions are but two—either production will have to ccme down or prices will.

There is some reason to believe that present production levels are in themselves in part responsible for a painful absence of higher prices for crude in the face of an extraordinarily high demand; there may be even lower prices when this production finds itself going into storage because of lower demand.

The Normandie — Pride of France — claims honors as the world's largest and fastest ship. Its overall length is 1,029 ft. with a gross register of 79,280 tons. Has capacity for approximately 2000 passengers and carries crew of 1300. Aerial Explorations' photo courtesy French Line.

PENNIES *Made it Safe*

Representing an investment of many millions of dollars, the safety of this super ocean liner, its passengers and crew, was assured not by the *volume* of *dollars* expended, but rather by the expenditure of *pennies*—comparatively, of course,—pennies representing the small additional cost of the best and most efficient materials and equipment that money could buy.

PENNIES WILL ALSO SAFEGUARD THE INVESTMENT IN *YOUR* WELL AND EQUIPMENT

The oil industry too has recognized the wisdom of spending additional "pennies" to safeguard an investment of thousands—as evidenced by the widespread preference for BAKER CEMENT EQUIPMENT for Guiding, Floating and Cementing the much more expensive casing.

Operators *know* when they run a Baker Cement Float Shoe; a Baker Cement Guide Shoe with Float Collar; or a Baker Cement Whirler Float Shoe, that results are going to be in keeping with the Baker Laboratory and Field Proven Standard of Safety and Efficiency. They *know* that in cementing operations, with their well and equipment at stake, those few extra PENNIES *make their investment safe.*

Operating and construction details of the entire line of BAKER *Safe, Efficient and Dependable* CEMENT EQUIPMENT are given on pages 189 to 206 of the large BAKER CATALOG (gladly sent upon request) and the 1937 Composite Catalog.

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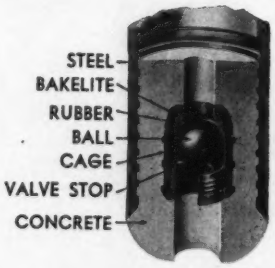
THESE FEATURES TELL THE STORY OF BAKER'S SAFETY and EFFICIENCY

Note in this cutaway of a Baker Cement Float Shoe how the plug and valve are firmly anchored in the seamless steel casing shoe — with Bakelite Valve Assembly set on end to present a minimum cross section to the drilling bit. The buoyant Bakelite Ball floats in cement slurry and double-seals at the slightest reversal of pressure against the rubber seat, backed by Bakelite. The non-metallic internal construction of Baker "floating" units permits ease in drilling up and drilling out—leaving no harmful fragments to interfere with further drilling or coring immediately below the SHOE.



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CEMENT EQUIPMENT
For Guiding, Floating, Cementing Strings of Casing

The General Petroleum Corporation

Chapter III — Coming of Age, 1916 - 1926

By Eugene I. Harrington

John Barneson had gained a full measure of respect from experienced oil men when he built the Coalinga-Monterey pipe line in 1903 but ten years later they had laughed at his idea of piercing the rugged Tehachapi mountains with a 150-mile pipe line. When that line was completed in record-breaking time the oil industry began to wonder if it hadn't, perhaps, been underrating the Captain's abilities. Nevertheless, even after his visionary venture had proved practical he was still considered a bit too daring for an industry that was becoming increasingly conservative. It was not until Barneson and his associates untangled the financial snarl in which the General Petroleum Company found itself in 1915 and 1916 that he was finally accorded the reluctant recognition of an admiring industry. It had been an uphill fight but through it all the company had made steady progress. It had suffered severe growing pains but Barneson was a two-fisted fighter and these set-backs had only spurred him on.

By the summer of 1916 the General Petroleum Corporation was in calm, untroubled waters for the first time in its short but turbulent history. Not the least of its assets was the fortitude and tenacity that John Barneson had instilled into its veins; behind it was a record of amazing growth. In six years the Captain had transformed it from a loosely bound group of small companies, known until 1912 as the Esperanza Consolidated, into a mature leader in the oil industry of California. Perhaps the company had come perilously close to the rocks, but all that was past. The reorganized General Petroleum Corporation now turned with high hopes to face an expanding future.

Once the company was on a solid financial footing it did not take Barneson and his associates long to justify the faith that the depositing bond and share holders had expressed in the management. The statement that the new corporation issued in 1917, at the end of its first fiscal year, was a forerunner of things to come. For the 12-month period the company showed a net profit of nearly 2½ million dollars —a tidy sum for a company which a short year before had been on the verge of disaster.

The present chapter of the story of General Petroleum Corporation, which is presented by California Oil World with the cooperation of Mitchum, Tully & Co., California investment dealers, deals with the company's Mexican experience and tells of the final solution of the various financing problems which almost wrecked the company before it became solidly entrenched.

The year 1916 was a busy one for General Petroleum. The production department had drilled four wells at Coalinga, 23 at Lost Hills, 14 at Belridge and five at Midway. Its 235 wells produced 4,154,417 barrels of oil and drillers were actively engaged in nearly every major field in California. Its Mexican acreage had shown promise and company geologists and engineers were busily searching for oil under the blazing Tampico sun. Another unit, extending from Midway to Lost Hills, had been added to General's 280-mile pipe line system to take care of the increasing flow from the new Lost Hills wells. The small refining plant that was constructed at Mojave in 1913 had been removed and reassembled at Vernon; a cracking unit had been added; and the daily refinery capacity now stood at 30,000 barrels. The transportation system had been enlarged and improved and four tank steamers with a total capacity of 187,000 barrels of crude, five vessels on inland waters, and 28 tank cars were in active service. That year General products were sold in the Hawaiian Islands, the Orient, and along the Pacific coast from home to Santiago. Exports for the year were valued at half a million dollars. The 650 General Petroleum employees in California were paid over $800,000 and the company took its proper place alongside the major oil firms of the West. When oil men ticked off the big companies of their industry, from this time on, they mentioned Standard, Union, Shell, Associated and then—General Petroleum.

The Industry as a Whole

The years from 1917 to 1921 were difficult ones for the oil industry in California. The war had created a gigantic new outlet for petroleum and oil stocks in storage became dangerously low. Editors of those days set up a loud cry for conservation and around American dinner-tables buzzed much conversation about the exhaustion of oil supplies and the doleful future of transportation. Politicians rode herd on the industry and fervently pleaded that oil waste must be stopped. The Department of the Interior demanded curtailment, the industry cooperated and an increasing number of wells were shut in. Large oil acreages were set aside as naval reserves and in 1918 consumption of petroleum in the United States exceeded production by 15,000,000 barrels.

By 1918 the automobile had been transformed from a luxury to a necessity and its increasing use added to the drain on oil reserves. All this resulted in advancing oil prices and by 1921 a barrel of crude sold for twice what it had brought five years before. Prices rose steadily from 90c a barrel at the time of America's entrance into the World War to $1.80 in the peak year of 1921. Now the same Washington bigwigs that had howled for conservation cried out against the high prices. It was all very confusing to those companies that had done everything in their power to co-operate with the government, but one thing seemed unmistakable: faced on the one hand with curtailment and on the other with increasing demand, the industry realized that it must immediately seek new fields and increased production.

Disappointments

The General Petroleum Corporation was in the same position as most of the other companies in the industry. Its facilities and plant had been operated in part by the government during the war years, but that was an emergency condition and with the signing of the peace treaties the company returned to a normal existence. Its production in California had held about even but Barneson and the men associated with him were not satisfied to remain static. Instructions went out to the production department to seek oil in other states and in foreign fields.

An expedition went up into the new Salt Creek-Powder River field of Wyoming where the company held 2500 acres of leased land adjacent to proven oil areas. Test wells were hopefully drilled on the company's 18,500 acres of prospective oil land in Texas. On leased land in Louisiana geologists sweated under a blistering southern sun. Meanwhile new acreage was added to General Petroleum's California holdings; refining, pipe line and transportation facilities were enlarged and improved and the company prepared itself for the boom that it felt was just beyond the horizon.

One by one these outlying ventures met discouragement and defeat. The first to be abandoned, after two years of determined effort, were the Texas leases. A little later the company withdrew from the Salt Creek field and shifted its Wyoming activities to the Lost Soldier field which likewise proved disappointing. A few small producing wells were finally brought in, but Rocky Mountain prices were so low, transportation so difficult and weather so unfriendly that early in 1922 the company suspended practically all of its Wyoming operations. In Louisiana the General Petroleum's production department was also unsuccessful in finding oil and, after persistent efforts, finally abandoned its leases and returned to California.

The Mexican Adventure

When the General Petroleum entered the Mexican field in 1913 there was every reason to believe that it was sound expansion. The company had made favorable leases on 24,500 acres in the Tampico field; other producers had found oil in prodigious quantities on adjacent sections; and the company looked to its Vera Cruz holdings as a large source of future production. A subsidiary company, Continental Mexican Petroleum, had been formed but during 1914 and 1915 financial entanglements at home had prevented any sizeable exploration and de-

This picture shows Santa Fe Springs prior to 1922, *when derricks were few and far between.*

Santa Fe Springs approximately a year later than in the picture on the preceding page. General Petroleum's wells in this field went a long way toward making up for the company's unfortunate Mexican experience.

velopment expense in unproven territory.

In the summer of 1916 the company made a deal whereby half of its Mexican properties were sub-leased to the Mexican Gulf Oil Company. This firm had been successfully operating in the Tampico field for some years and in exchange for the sub-lease rights it was agreed that Mexican Gulf would carry on a program of development which Barneson figured would demonstrate the value of the company's holdings. The contract specified that General Petroleum's subsidiary was to receive one-eighth of all the oil produced on its lands by Mexican Gulf.

John Barneson had learned how painful over-expansion could be and on the Mexican adventure he had charted his course cautiously and conservatively. The deal with Mexican Gulf looked fool-proof. At virtually no cost the company could determine the value of its holdings in Mexico and, should they prove productive, General Petroleum could then proceed to develop the remaining 12,000 acres that it held without encumbrance. The plan looked thoroughly sound but so treacherous and deceiving is the oil business that the company, for all its care and caution, was to drop $7,000,000 before it finally scrubbed the last of Mexican oil from its hands.

Mexican Gulf Oil Company, on signing its contract with General, proceeded to drill freely on its sub-leased lands. Despite the discouragement of several dry holes the company built a pipe line from the field to the tidewater site of the proposed General Petroleum waterfront at Tampico. Early in 1919, after two years of fruitless drilling, the sub-lessee at last struck oil; two wells roared in with an initial flow of 50,000 barrels a day and both companies felt that they were finally to be repaid for their patience and tenacity.

Oil was just then bringing close to $1.75 a barrel, demand was exceeding supply and the General Petroleum Corporation knew that it could find a ready market for the product of the Tampico wells which it now felt safe in drilling. Extensive preparations were made for the long-awaited Mexican invasion. Final plans were approved for the construction at Tampico of wharves, storage facilities, a pipe line from the Panuco River to tidewater, and a 10,000-barrel refinery. By the middle of 1920 the company's terminal was completed and work on the refinery was under way.

The bad luck that was to harass General Petroleum during the entire Mexican enterprise had, however, begun. Supplies were delayed in transit. Labor troubles had to be solved. A dozen other petty annoyances added expense to the project. On the brighter side, new wells came in on the company's land in the Tepetate and Panuco fields and General Petroleum felt more than ever encouraged with its prospects.

Early in '21 the refinery was completed and stood ready to receive the first Mexican crude from General's own wells and pipe line. Already a few wells had been successfully drilled but company geologists had been momentarily disturbed when the first of these had gone to water after producing a little over 100,000 barrels of oil. This first shock jolted the company's confidence, and later that year a series of staggering blows left the company hanging on the ropes. After yielding a total flush production of a little less than a millon barrels, General Petro-

A tank truck train on the way from General Petroleum Corporation's Los Angeles shops where they were fabricated, to Oakland and northern California District points when the company opened northern California sales activities.

leum Corporation's wells, without exception and in common with all others in the surrounding district, were affected by the intrusion of salt water. The years of waiting and planning, the months of back-breakig labor and the millions of dollars that had been cautiously fed into the seemingly proven venture were drowned by the waters of the Gulf. By August, 1922 practically all of the company's leases were abandoned, the refinery was operating on purchased oil and the extensive terminal facilities were being used as a shipping base for the crude of friendly competitors.

The Mexican adventure was expensive and disappointing; it might have had a more serious and lasting effect on John Barneson's company had not a stroke of good fortune just then occurred for the company on another front.

Just before the Mexican wells had petered out the oil industry in California was thrown into a frenzy of excitement by the discovery of the Bonanza Trio. It had been big news when oil was found at Huntington Beach, but when Signal Hill and Santa Fe Springs boomed in quick succession even so disastrous an experience as the company's Mexican heart-break was soon forgotten. For General Petroleum, in its search for new fields and more oil, had some time before acquired important holdings squarely in the center of those fields. The break that was long overdue had finally come. It marked the turning point in the company's story of development.

General Comes of Age

The ship that Captain Barneson had steered through the storms of a decade had at last come into port. In 1922 the company's wells produced 8,656,322 barrels of oil—nearly twice that of the year before. In order to handle the increased production properly, 32 miles of pipe line were constructed and new pumping stations built at both Santa Fe Springs and Signal Hill. Two half-million-barrel reservoirs were built at Wilmington and the company's oil in storage totaled nearly four million barrels. The capacity of the Vernon refinery was increased to 45,000 barrels a day with the addition of several new units. The company's fleet of 20 tankers had a 1,500,000-barrel capacity; distributing stations were operating at the principal Pacific Coast ports; and General Petroleum employees now numbered over 5000. Born in 1910, the company had survived the slings and arrows of 1912-16 and now, in 1923, it had come of age.

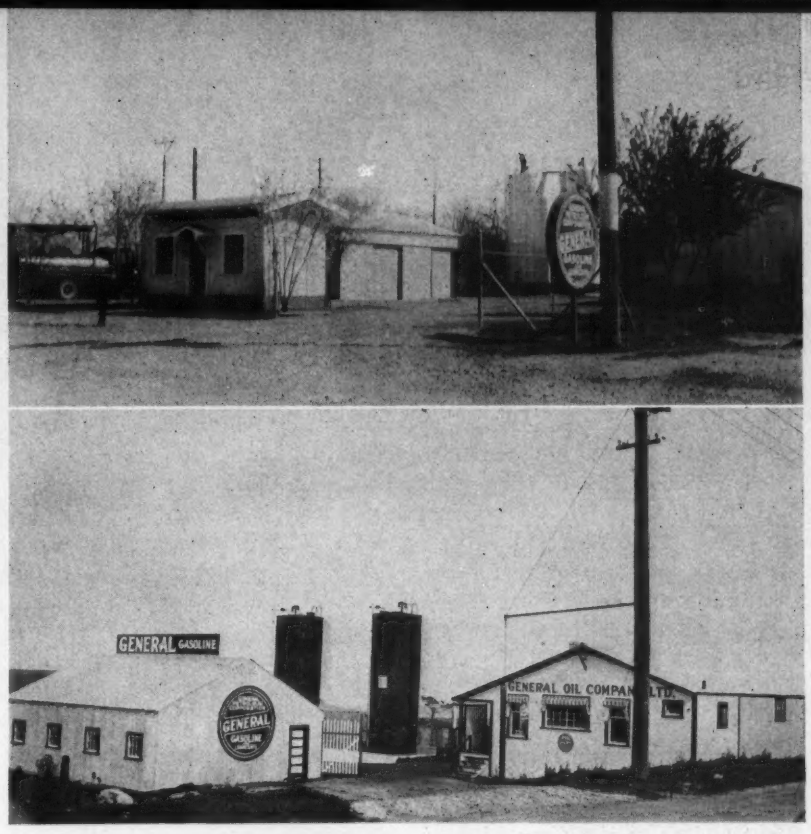
The Los Angeles Basin discoveries that had meant so much to the General Petroleum Corporation were of great importance to the whole oil industry. Consumption was on the increase; the automobile had changed the pace of the world. Oil had become supreme in the mineral family. In 1923 $9,000,000,000 was in-

vested in the oil industry of the United States and during that year 725,000,000 barrels of crude flowed from the nation's 285,000 wells. By the end of 1923, with double the production of the preceding year, California again held the balance of oil power with nearly one-third of the total United States production. In this state $500,000,000 was invested in oil producing properties and its 4500 miles of pipe line and 65 refineries were valued at $300,000,000. California oil companies employed more than 75,000 people and oil from the three new fields had placed Los Angeles harbor first among the petroleum ports of the world. Oil was big business to California and now, among the leaders in the industry, General Petroleum Corporation ranked high.

General Goes to Market

With oil flowing from the Bonanza Trio's forest of derricks at the rate of 600,000 barrels a day, it was only natural that the price of crude should decline. By the end of 1937 it had fallen below $1 a barrel for the first time in six years. The oil market was demoralized by price wars and bootleg oil, and the big petroleum buyers were very hesitant about entering into long-term contracts with producers. The sale of crude and refined oil in bulk had long been the backbone of the General Petroleum's business and in the face of marketing conditions so radically changed, the company was forced to seek new outlets for the products of its refineries.

In December, 1923, facilities were installed for the wholesale distribution of gasoline by tank car and truck at Seattle, and almost overnight the whole complexion of the company was changed. A sales department was formed and before long "General" gasoline and lubricants were well known to independent dealers and motorists throughout western Washington. From this experimental base General Petroleum moved east and south—first to include all of Washington; next, to open a distributing



Two General Petroleum bulk plants in 1925. The one at the top was at Chico, California, and the one at the bottom at Vancouver, B. C. The Vancouver plant was operated by General Oil Company, Ltd., General Petroleum distributor for the territory.

station in Portland to serve the Oregon market. The next step in expansion was the invasion of northern and southern California. A bay area distributing organization was established at Oakland, in February, 1924. The company was now nearing the goal avowed in its slogan "In every town from Canada down". By the fall of '25, 1500 independent dealers were selling General gasoline in 400 Pacific Coast cities. The final link was hooked into the coast chain when General Petroleum opened its Los Angeles distributing plant at the beginning of 1926.

Thus General Petroleum Corporation stood at the beginning of its 16th year. It was a well-rounded, integrated company; one of the leaders in producing, refining, and marketing. John Barneson had launched a seaworthy ship, small in its beginning, but sound in design; time and again he had brought it through raging storms to safety. And now, on the next leg of its course, he was to perform a new service by linking it with steel-strong cables of finance and management to a powerful eastern organization. The story of General Petroleum's alliance with the great Standard Oil of New York is a part of the concluding chapter in its record.

One of the first service stations handling General Petroleum products, when the company marketed through independent dealers only, having no company-owned stations.

New Kettleman Producer Poses Development Problems

Questions of participation, extent of zone, affect on Kettleman hearing, all raised. Shell case strengthened; two leases may cause trouble.

Kenda's new well, No. 4-18J, producing from the deepest level in the world at 10,753 ft., has not only added immeasurably to the North Dome's ultimate recovery prospects, but has also posed some serious questions as to the future for the Association and other lessees and fee land owners in the field.

The discovery of a new productive sand, beyond the productive limits of the Temblor, which was tested and found barren in this location, raises immediate questions as to its extent and as to the disposition of the revenues obtained from it if it is found not to underlie the whole area being operated under the unit agreement.

The best apparent theory thus far, based upon admitedly little knowledge because there has been but the one well drilled and completed as productive in the formation, is that the Avenal sand underlies the North Dome area roughly north of the Kings and Fresno county lines, and that the lands south of these lines are not going to get production from this level. This theory is based upon knowledge of other fields, coupled with the knowledge of the formations in the new well and the general knowledge of the field as regards its geological character. However, there is room for argument on the side of those whose interests will best be served if the new sand underlies the whole field. Facts as to the extent of the Avenal sand cannot be known, of course, until more wells are drilled.

Potential Troublemakers

Under either theory, however, there are two leases in the field that are potential trouble makers—the Huffman lease of Superior Oil Co. and the Amerada King lease of the Union Oil Co. Neither of these companies is a member of Kenda, and both have drilled their leases as they chose, with the result that they have forced offsetting by both Kenda and Standard, and with the further result that the immediately surrounding area is the most thickly drilled district of the North Dome. If either of these companies decides to drill to the Avenal zone—and neither company apparently has any plans to do so as yet, although there has hardly been time for such a decision to be made—another series of difficulties comparable with those which beset Kenda and the other operators in the field at the time those two leases were being developed apparently is at hand.

Another question of considerable interest is the effect that the new well will have upon the Kettleman hearing, which at present is recessed for the summer, to resume on Sept. 15.

Kettleman Hearing

The point at issue in this hearing is whether the Association has the right to declare certain lands nonproductive by virtue of the performance of "key" wells without actually drilling on the land in question. The question was raised by the Shell Oil Co., in behalf of the owners of the Armstrong property, when that property was declared to be outside the productive limits of the field, and hence would not participate in the Association revenues. Shell contends that the land is not proven non-productive until a well has tested its productive possibilities, while Kenda contends that certain of its wells, and certain Standard wells, have shown that the structure is not productive insofar as the Shell Armstrong lease is concerned.

However, these lands are relatively the same distance from other Temblor production as the new Kenda well is from Temblor production in its immediately surrounding area, and, if the Avenal sand is found to lie under the whole productive area of the Temblor, extending, for example, a half a mile to a mile beyond the Temblor, then there is good reason to believe that the Shell Armstrong lease will be productive in the Avenal if not in the Temblor. However, the new well is on the northerly tip of the North Dome, and the Armstrong lease is on the east flank, below the Fresno-Kings county line, and, for that reason, is not directly affected by the new completion. Attempts at arbitration of the matter, however, which were possible before Kenda's well was completed, are now out of the question. Shell undoubtedly has added grounds for its argument, and there is every possibility that whatever the decision in the present hearing, it will be appealed.

Participation

As to the matter of participation in Association revenues, it is probable that all members of the Association will participate on their regular percentage basis, simply because none of them would have any revenue at all from Kettleman Hills had they not formed the Association.

When the Association was formed, it was the only way in which, under the then Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, permits to drill would be issued on government land. As the companies seeking to drill had to have government permits, natrually they were forced, willingly or unwillingly, into the Association. On that basis, therefore, regular percentage participation in Avenal production seems fair, even though it may not so seem at first glance if the Avenal sand is not found productive under the whole field.

WE take pleasure in announcing the consummation of an arrangement with Emsco Derrick & Equipment Company whereby The Republic Supply Company of California will act as exclusive distributors of Emsco oil field machinery in California, Oregon and Washington.

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Field Development

San Joaquin Valley

New Kenda Well Puts Kettleman In Limelight

After a period of comparative quiet, the North Dome of Kettleman Hills is again in the limelight. On July 22nd, Kenda's deep outpost test on the northern tip of the field, No. 4-18J, was brought in from a depth of 10,753 ft. with only 38 ft. of zone open, flowing at the rate of 1212 bbls. of 46.8 gravity oil daily, with 20,000,000 cu. ft. of gas, through one 50/64-inch orifice, proving a prolific new deep zone for the field. A 24-hour gauge showed actual run to the tanks to be 1172 bbls. of 45.7 gravity net oil. During this period the well made 20,967,000 cu. ft. of gas. With the flow through a 50/64-inch orifice there was 2400 lbs. pressure on the tubing and 2550 lbs. on the casing, so that it may be seen that the true potentialities of the well were by no means demonstrated by this test. The well was killed on July 23, and is being deepened to determine the thickness of the zone.

No. 4-18J is located near the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of sec. 18, 21-17, approximately one-half mile to the north of nearest production, on a government permit of Seaboard Oil Corp., a member of the Association. Standard Oil Co., which owns alternate sections throughout the area, controls the acreage to the north, south, east and west of sec. 17, while the Association holds the land to the southeast and southwest.

Production is from a sand phase of the Avenal zone, which is Eocene in age, the possibilities of which were demonstrated in the North Kettleman Oil & Gas Co.-Union Oil Co. Lillis-Welsh test drilled some time ago to a depth of 11,147 ft. on sec. 24, 21-16, a mile to the southwest of 4-18J. The Temblor series of the Miocene, from which present production in the field is obtained, was found to be unproductive in the Kenda well, which immediately brings up the question of the extent of the area to be affected by the discovery. While the Eocene undoubtedly underlies the entire structure, it is understood that there is reason to believe that folding in the Eocene may not be symmetrical with that of the younger formations above with the result that while the productive limits of the Avenal do extend beyond that of the Temblor to the north and west, it may be barren in the southeasterly portions of the field. This, of course, can be determined only by further drilling.

In any case, the importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated, as it adds immeasurably to the potential reserves of the field, and to the value of the holdings of the various companies active there. As far as is known, it seems unlikely that an intensive campaign of development will ensue at the present time, though it is probable that some tests will be drilled to determine the extent of the deep zone production.

Union Well May Find New Valley Production

Kernco No. 34-1, exploratory test of Union Oil Co. about four miles northwest of Greeley in sec. 34, 28-25, has been drilled to 10,310 ft. into oil sand, the top of which was encountered at 10,269 ft., and casing will be set to determine its possibilities. Operations were delayed when drill pipe was struck, but it was recovered without a great deal of difficulty, and the hole is being reamed. The sand is understood to give indications that it contains light oil, and the drilling mud is badly gas cut while circulating. It may very well be that another field has been discovered on the Valley floor.

Coast Exploration Quits Gas Test Near Modesto

Coast Exploration Co.'s second test for gas in Northern California proved to unsuccessful when K-2 No. 1 was abandoned recently after having been drilled to 6311 ft. Formation tests demonstrated that gas was not present in sand bodies encountered. The well was located near Modesto in Stanislaus county, in sec. 30, 4s-9e.

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Standard Completes Two Greeley Wells

Two more good wells have been completed by Standard Oil Co. during the past two weeks at Greeley, and it is evident that an active drilling campaign will be continued to determine the boundaries of the field. K.C.L. 11-4, to the southeast of the discovery well, was completed flowing at a 2000-bbl. rate of 47 gravity clean oil with 31,000,000 cu. ft. of gas from a depth of 7804 ft. The field was extended a quarter of a mile to the north with the completion of K.C.L. 11-6 in sec. 17, 29-26. Bottomed at 7815 ft. with casing set at 7705 ft., the well flowed at a 2035-bbl. rate on a production test. Gravity of the oil was 36.5 and the cut less than 1%. Gas production is rated at 11,000,000 cu. ft. Both of these wells have been beaned back to about 200 bbls. per day.

Two interesting projects will be underway shortly in efforts to extend the field both to the northeast and to the northwest. Location has been made for K.C.L. 12-2 nearly three-quarters of a mile to the northeast of 11-6 in sec. 16, 29-26, and for 11-8, a quarter of a mile to the north of 11-5, at present the most westerly producer of the field.

C. C. M. O. Co. Abandons Test North Of Premier

Carter No. 1, wildcat test of C. C. M. O. Co., located in sec. 7, 27-27 about four miles north of the Premier area in Kern county, has been abandoned. The well was drilled to a depth of 5420 ft. without showings.

Continental KCL B-1 Sticks Drill Pipe

The deep exploratory test of Continental Oil Co. four miles northwest of Fruitvale in sec. 12, 29-26, K.C.L. B-1, has stuck drill pipe in the hole after drilling to 10,205 ft.

Sunset Enters New Mt. Poso District

Sunset Oil Co. has entered the new productive area north of Mt. Poso, which was recently discovered by Ring Oil Co. Locations have been staked for Hyde Nos. 1 and 2 on the northwesterly trend of the field in sec. 30, 26-28. The location for the first well falls about 1250 ft. to the northwest of the discovery well, Ring Oil Co. Vedder-Bowles No. 2. With the successful completion of Vedder-Bowles No. 3, one location to the east of No. 2, Ring Oil Co. now has three producers in the area, with total production of more than 900 bbls. per day. Vedder-Bowles No. 3 was completed from a depth of 1753 ft. pumping at a 300-bbl. rate. The company is completing Bohen No. 1, offsetting Shapiro No. 1 to the east in sec. 32, 26-28, and is preparing to drill Roger-Jones No. 1, an offset to the north of the Bohen well.

Three Wildcats Start In East Kern County

Three wildcats have been started recently on the Kern county east side in search of shallow production. Sleeper Ridge Oil Co. is drilling about a mile northeast of the Bakersfield city limits, two miles south of Kern River in sec. 15, 29-28, in an area that has seen very little prospecting. Five miles to the east, and about three miles south of Round Mountain, J. J. Tavis is drilling below 700 ft. on the Jennie Cauzza property in sec. 4, 29-29. Well Developers, Inc., is preparing to spud a test in the Poso Creek area about a mile and a half to the north of Kern River in sec. 16, 28-28.

Ohio Oil Completes South Belridge Well

The Ohio Oil Co. has completed Emily Hopkins No. 1 in the shallow area at South Belridge on the pump for 85 bbls. of 18.1 gravity oil per day, cutting 9%. The well, which is in sec. 4, 29-21, was drilled to 939 ft. and plugged back to 800 ft.

Madera County Wildcat Planned By Seaboard

Seaboard Oil Corp. is preparing to spud a joint test with Tidewater Associated Oil Co. on the Gill ranch in Madera county, about 15 miles southeast of Chowchilla, in sec. 27, 12-15.

Shell Co. Finds Water In Test Near 10 Section

Tests made to date on Canal A-21, the exploratory test of Shell Oil Co. about three miles to the northwest of Ten Section, in sec. 14, 30-25, indicate that the zone here contains salt water. With the bottom of the hole at 8613 ft. and casing cemented at 8275 ft., swabbing tests showed only water. The hole is being plugged back and tested by stages.

Sutter County Well Recovers Drill Pipe

After a two months' fishing job, drill pipe stuck in The Buttes Oil Fields, Ltd. No. 4 test in the Marysville Buttes area in Sutter county has been recovered, and a production test for gas is underway. Drilled to 5830 ft., formation tests made in May indicated the well capable of producing about 15,000,000 cu. ft. of gas from a zone from 5725 ft. to bottom.

Amerada Continues Active In Rio Vista Gas Field

In the Rio Vista gas field of Solano county, Amerada Petroleum Co. continues to keep one string of tools active. Two good gas wells, Trigueiro No. 1 and H. C. Hamilton No. 1, have recently been completed with potentials of more than 40,000,000 cu. ft., and the company is now drilling Neil Hamilton No. 1.

Den Petroleum Well In Devil's Den Down 4300

Den Petroleum Co. Bates No. 1, the only well now active in the Devil's Den area, is drilling below 4300 ft. Progress has been temporarily delayed by a fishing job.

Los Angeles Basin

Hildon Gets Production Northwest Of Signal Hill

On July 30, Hildon Oil Co. Bixby Co. 1, located about one-half mile to the northwest of the present productive limits of Signal Hill, was completed from a depth of 4035 ft., flowing at a 700-bbl. rate of 24 gravity oil, showing an initial cut of 15% drilling mud and fresh water. The well cleaned up rapidly to less than 1% and the output increased to more than 900 bbls. per day. The flow was through a 37/64-inch orifice, with 90 lbs. pressure on the tubing and 525 lbs. on the casing. Nine-inch casing is set at 3986 ft., so that the well is producing from only about 50 ft. of zone.

This discovery is regarded as being one of the outstanding developments of the year in the Los Angeles Basin. Drilled in an area where several tests failed to obtain commercial production, the well proves an accumulation on the southwest side of the controlling fault. Apparently other wells drilled in the area were either on the east side of the fault or located too far to the west. The first test of Hildon Oil, Flood Control No. 1, drilled about 2500 ft. to the south of Bixby Co. No. 1, and which developed a small amount of production on pumping tests, is understood to be approximately 200 ft. lower structurally. The productive horizon of the discovery well probably corresponds with the upper Alamitos zone in the Los Cerritos area directly to the southeast. The well is located approximately 1000 ft. south and 100 ft. east of the northwest corner of sec. 13, 4s-13w, 100 ft. west of the Pacific Electric Railway and 50 ft. north of San Antonio Drive (projected).

The extent of the new productive area is a matter of conjecture, conditions in the area suggesting that it may be confined to a narrow strip adjacent to the fault, in which case Hildon Oil Co., which has under lease the Bixby holdings and a portion of the Dominguez and Flood Control property, totaling 500 acres, may have most of the probable productive acreage under lease. It is understood that location for a second well on the Bixby Co. lease has been selected approximately 500 ft. southeast of No. 1, and that Union Oil Co. will offset on the water disposal lands of Oil Operators, Inc.

Holbrook Newhall Well Develops Fishing Job

The production test of the Holbrook Petroleum Co. well northwest of Newhall has been delayed. With the bottom of the hole at 5824 ft., casing was cemented at 5730 ft., but attempts made to date to obtain a water shutoff have failed, and a fishing job has developed.

Callender 50, Dominguez Deep Test, Plugged Back

Callender No. 50, deep zone test of Union Oil Co. at Dominguez, is standing plugged back to 9298 ft., after attempts to make the well produce from a depth of 10,345 ft. had failed.

Carson Test Northwest Of Wilmington Down 3950 Ft.

The exploratory test of Carson Oil Co. on the Strassburg property northwest of Wilmington is being cored ahead below 3950 ft. in shale with streaks of gray sand. It is understood that some fair looking oil sand was encountered in a zone below 3600 ft., but no test was made, and the well will be carried to the schist.

Two Rosecrans Wells Making Production Tests

At Rosecrans, several wells are nearing completion in the O'Dea zone. Universal Consolidated Oil Co. Trust No. 1, located to the northwest of the O'Dea lease, is on a production test from a plugged depth of 7559 ft. On being swabbed the well flowed by heads at a 400-bbl. rate, but would not stay on steady production. The perforations were washed with chemicals and further tests are being made.

The southeasterly Miocene test of the field, Bolsa Chica Oil Corp. Exeter No. 3, is also making a production test. The hole was drilled to 7944 ft., very few showings being encountered at depth, and was plugged back to 7530 ft. Casing was cemented at 7352 ft., and 173 ft. of zone is being tested.

Location has been made by Union Oil Co. for a test of the Miocene in the Athens area. To be known as Howard Park No. 35, the location falls 625 ft. south and 450 ft. west of the intersection of Figueroa and 128th streets.

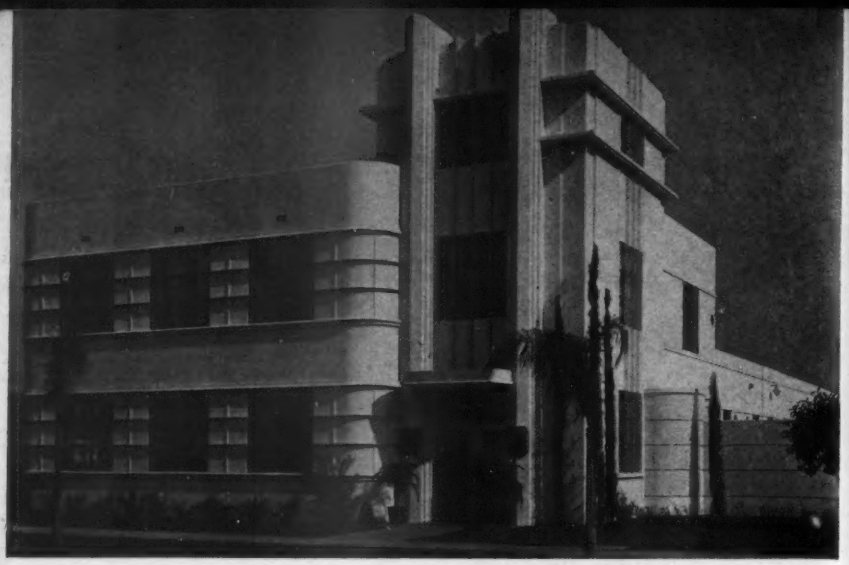
Barnsdall Oil Co. is drilling below 7300 ft. in O'Dea No. 16 in the Miocene oil sand, and should be completed soon. No. 17 is below 7000 ft. Offsetting this well to the east, A. N. Macrate is drilling below 6500 ft. Union Oil Co. Rosecrans No. 16, the second well in the field to be completed from the O'Dea zone, has been pinched back, and is now flowing 500 bbls. per day. The company is preparing to start No. 17.

Calmore To Deepen Well At Redondo

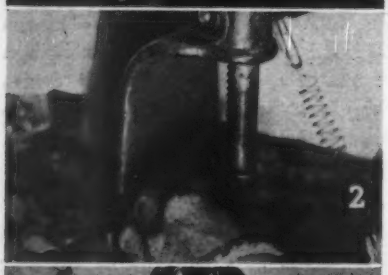
After failing to obtain commercial production from the 3800-ft. zone, Calmore Oil Co.'s C. O. C. No. 2 at Redondo will be deepened to the schist.

BUILDING
GUN-PERFORATOR CARTRIDGES

LANE-WELLS SAFEGUARDS FIELD OPERATIONS BY FOOL-PROOF CONSTRUCTION OF EQUIPMENT



Lane-Wells Modern Plant at 5610 South Soto Street in Los Angeles



To the field superintendent or the man on the derrick, gun-perforating a well is a simple and routine job. Lane-Wells men just back up their truck and go to work. On these pages California Oil World's photographer shows the care and precision with which Lane-Wells cartridges are prepared. These safeguards and precautions are the secrets of Lane-Wells concussion-proof guns. They are in a large measure responsible for the successful gun-perforation of more than 8000 wells since 1932.

No. 1 shows the soldering machine. This machine solders the resistance wire to the rivets which are placed in the wads, and does the entire operation automatically. The only manual operation necessary is the feeding of the wads into the machine. This is the first step in the manufacture of the cartridges. The fiber container of the cartridges is of stock material cut into proper lengths, and the wads referred to are of fiber material which form the end members of the completed cartridge. It is between these wads that the heating element or wire is placed.

No. 2. The next step in the process is to place one of the wads into the cylindrical container of the cartridge. This is done by means of a small forked, peg-like affair in the extreme right-hand lower corner of the picture, which forces the wad entirely through the cartridge; then this wad is placed over the end of the cartridge and pressed into position by the manually operated press shown in the photograph.

No. 3 is the powder measuring and packing machine; the cartridge being placed in a container which supports the walls of the fiber cartridge. The measured amount of powder is then poured in and tamped by means of a ram operated by the cam shown in the upper part of the photograph. The cartridge, with its powder load, then passes to the machine shown in the photograph No. 4.

No. 4. This machine is a simple press which presses into position the second wad. Also, in connection with this machine is a voltmeter which indicates whether or not the circuit is complete through the wire and the rivets in the two wads seated at either end of the cartridge. Incidentally, a very small amount of current is passed through

this wire, not being anywhere near the amount necessary to heat the powder sufficiently for ignition. This completes the cartridge manufacture, and cartridges are then taken to the loading bench for loading into shells.

No. 5 shows the last operation in the insertion of the contact pin. This contact pin is insulated from the shell and is the means of conducting the electricity into the powder cartridge.

No. 5-A is another view showing the final step in the placing of the contact pin into the chamber.

At this point it might be well to mention that the barrel and chamber have previously been thoroughly cleaned.

No. 5-B shows the loading of the chamber with one of the cartridges, and shows the method of bending up one of the small bronze contacts which are fastened to the rivet in the wad of the cartridge, one contact coacting with the contact pin and the other contact on the opposite end of the cartridge coacting with the disc on the bullet so as to complete the circuit through the cartridge, the gun itself being the ground side.

No. 6 shows the actual insertion of the cartridge into the chamber, the next step being the placing of the disc with its spot welded bullet directly over the cartridge, after which the barrel is then screwed in as shown in picture No. 7.

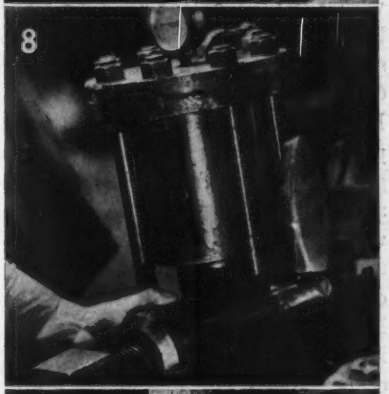
The next step is the tightening of the barrel, which is accomplished by means of a special vise, the jaws of which are operated by a hydraulic piston, and the barrel is set up very tightly in the chamber by means of the wrench shown in the man's hand in the picture, No. 8, the wrench handle being struck several blows with a hammer.

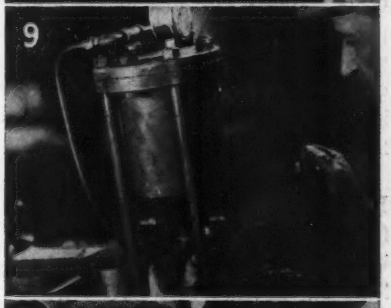
The next step, as shown in photograph No. 9, is the placing of the seal disc in the end of the barrel to prevent water ingress into the powder cartridge.

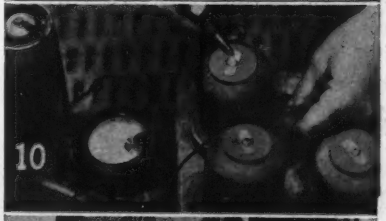
The loading operations are now completed and it requires only another check to determine if the electric circuit is complete through the entire cartridge and shell.

The method of checking this is shown in photograph 10, in which a very small amount of current is again passed through the wire to determine if the circuit is intact. The shells are now completed and are ready to be used.

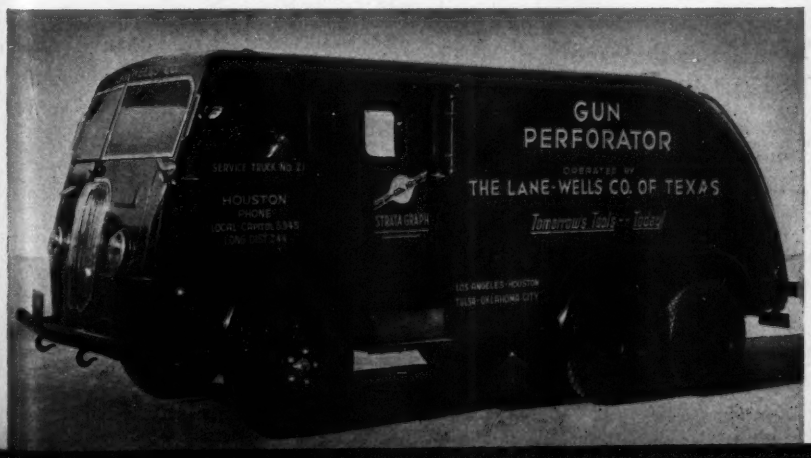
No. 11 shows how they are screwed into the body of the gun. A contact in the back end of the recess for the chamber makes the electric connection with the shell, and it only remains to close the "Shooter's" switch in the truck panel to fire the shell.







One of the fleet of Lane-Wells Field Trucks.



El Segundo Activity Shows Increasing Curve

With a recent count showing six wells drilling, and seven more preparing to drill, there is more activity at El Segundo than at any time during the past few months. The completion of good wells by Richfield Oil Corp., The Ohio Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. has boosted total production of the field above 10,000 bbls. per day.

Elsie No. 1 of Richfield Oil Corp. was completed from a depth of 7049 ft. on July 22 flowing an initial production rate of 3120 bbls. of 27.5 gravity clean oil per day, and is now making 2750 bbls. through a 68/64-inch orifice. This is the most northwesterly well of the field and the highest structurally, the top of the schist having been encountered at 6969 ft. Casing is set at 6950 ft. No oil sand was found in this hole, production coming from basal conglomerate and fractured schist. It appears that production may extend well over into the townlot area to the northwest. The Richfield well offsets Standard Oil Co. Refinery No. 1 to the northwest. Refinery No. 1 continues to flow through the casing, and is now making 2170 bbls. per day. Richfield has spudded Elsie No. 2 approximately 660 ft. west of No. 1, and it in turn is being offset to the south by Standard's Refinery No. 3.

In the southeast portion of the field, Richfield El Segundo No. 6 has been brought in from a depth of 7538 ft., flowing at a 975-bbl. rate of 27.5 gravity oil daily, casing having been cemented at 7462 ft. The completion of this well terminates drilling in this part of the field, at least for the time being.

Tidewater Associated Oil Co. will attempt to extend the field a half mile to the east. Location has been staked for its initial test on the Emma L. Leuzinger property in sec. 8, 3s-14w, 990 ft. north and 990 ft. east from the southwest corner of the section. This location falls about 1250 ft. to the north and east of the L. J. Marvin well on sec. 7, which was abandoned at a depth of 7520 ft. after failing to develop commercial production. Considerable oil was found in this hole, but the well was in bad mechanical condition.

In the northern part of the field where The Ohio Oil Co. recently completed Gough No. 5 for 1275 bbls. per day, Royalty Service Corp. is offsetting to the east with its second well on the Buffington lease. To the north Ohio is drilling Gough No. 6, and Geo. F. Getty, Inc. and Pacific Western Oil Co. each have a well drilling below 2000 ft.

Anaheim Interest Revived By Second Shell Co. Well

Interest has again been revived in the Anaheim area of Orange county with the starting of Shell Oil Co.'s second exploratory test in sec. 9, 4s-10w. To be known as Harbeson No. 1, the well is located near the intersection of Leora and Burton Sts. on the northwest edge of the city of Anaheim, about two miles to the northwest of the recently abandoned Mathis No. 1. Fair showings were encountered in this well, but it failed to develop into a commercial producer. The present test which is preparing to spud is situated on lands leased by Hillman-Long Inc. who hold substantial acreage in the area.

Standard Oil To Drill New West Coyote Well

After a period of inactivity, Standard Oil Co. will drill another well at West Coyote, location having been made for Murphy-Coyote No. 127 in the sw¼ of sec. 18, 3-10.

Well At Seal Beach Makes 140 Bbls. Daily

Tidewater Associated Oil Co. has completed No. 16 at Seal Beach from 6510 ft., pumping 140 bbls. of 27.2 gravity oil daily, cutting 7%.

Wilmington Activity Still At High Level

Wilmington continues to be the most active field of the state, with 41 wells drilling, 30 projects preparing to drill, and locations made for 26 more. There are 180 wells on production at the present time with a total daily production of more than 51,000 bbls. Centers of the greatest amount of activity are the extreme northwesterly portion of the townlot area and the southeast area around the Ford plant. Indications are that the townlot area has reached its production peak, as recent completions have barely been able to keep pace with the somewhat speedy production decline rate.

The most interesting project now under way in the field is Royalty Service Corp. Gilmore 842-2, which is being made a deep test of the townlot area. Located in the central portion of the area east of Eubank Ave. between "E" and "F" streets, at last report the well was being drilled below 4400 ft., with little or no information available regarding formations encountered.

The known productive limits of the field have been extended a considerable distance to the east, north of Anaheim, by the successful completion of Bankline Oil Co. Dominguez Harbor Community No. 19 for 200 bbls. of 16 gravity clean oil daily from a depth of 3381 ft. The well is located north and east of the intersection of Anaheim and Paul Jones Ave.

Sharby Oil Drilling Northeast del Rey Test

Sharby Oil Co. is drilling a second test of the area to the northeast of Venice-Del Rey, near the abandoned Sharby No. 1 and Eastern Oil Co. No. 1, both of which produced some quantities of oil. The location is approximately 1800 ft. northeasterly from the intersection of Lincoln Blvd. with the Pacific Electric Railroad.

Coastal District

Several Santa Maria Wells Near Completion

There have been few developments of outstanding importance during the past two weeks in the Santa Maria area, but several interesting projects are nearing completion. Union Oil Co.'s easterly offset to Hancock-Bush combination's big producer on the southwest side of the Adam field, Bradley Lands No. 1, was drilled to 5325 ft. after coring the top of the Monterey at 4042 ft. Casing was set at 4060 ft. and the well has been completed for an estimated 2500 bbls. The northeasterly offset, Hancock-Bush Rosenbloom No. 1, encountered the top of the Monterey at 3874 ft. and cemented casing at that point. A. N. Macrate is drilling Fernandez No. 2, northerly offset, below 2000 ft. The Hancock-Bush Bradley well was completed from a depth of 5157 ft.

Union Oil Co. Enos 1-19, which was drilled to extend production a quarter of a mile to the east in the northern portion of the field, was drilled to the Franciscan at 2796 ft. A thickness of about 900 ft. of Monterey is present in this hole, but production tests have indicated that the well will not flow, although it should make a fair pumper. It is being offset to the west by Union Battles No. 4.

In the Adam extension area, two miles to the west of the field, three wells have been completed to date, all pumpers. At the present time, there is only one active project there, Pacific Western Oil Co. Hobbs No. 4, which offsets Union Oil Co. Russell No. 1 to the east. The Ohio Oil Co. is preparing to spud Moretti No. 1 offsetting Pacific Western Hobbs No. 1 to the east, and rigs are up for Union Russell No. 2 and Pacific Western Hobbs No. 2.

O. C. Field Completes Well, Gato Ridge Drilling Ended

With the completion of Continental No. 2 of O. C. Field Gasoline Corp., drilling activity at Gato Ridge in Santa Barbara county is at a standstill. Lack of transportation facilities and a ready market for this type of oil offers little incentive to drill. Brought in on the pump from a depth of 3713 ft., the Field well is rated as a 600-bbl. producer. The production test being made by Moyle Oil Co. on its outpost test in the same section continues, but there is apparently little fluid entering the hole, and the well pumps off. The well has shown that it is capable of producing considerable quantities of oil for short periods, and efforts are being made to get it to produce steadily. The rig site has been graded for Tognazzini No. 31-A of The Petrol Corp., but no further work has been done. No. 43-A was completed from a depth of 3888 ft., but was shut in without a production test being made.

Shell Completes Good Ventura Avenue Well

Another good well was completed by Shell Oil Co. at Ventura Ave. recently when Taylor No. 91 was brought in from a depth of 8717 ft., flowing 2520 bbls. of 28 gravity net oil per day, with 1,710,000 cu. ft. of gas. The company is moving the crew to drill Taylor No. 90. Tidewater Associated Oil Co., which has seven actively drilling wells in the field, has made location for Lloyd No. 63 and V. L. & W. No. 32.

The Texas Abandons Capitan Outpost Test

The Texas Co. has abándoned Carreaga No. 1, outpost test of the Capitan field in Santa Barbara county. The well was drilled to a total depth of 1769 ft. without showings of importance.

Edington Starts Well On Casmalia Lease

C. B. Edington, president of the Crude Oil Drilling Co. of Long Beach, has leased approximately 705 acres at Casmalia in Santa Barbara county from Herman Layer and Associates of San Francisco, and the initial well of Crude Oil Drilling Co. is being drilled on sec. 19, 9n-34w. The lease is understood to call for the drilling of 30 shallow wells and one deep test. The property was originally developed by E. L. Doheny who drilled a number of shallow wells and at one time produced 1500 bbls. of low gravity oil daily.

Two Wells Active In Oxnard Area

There are now two projects active in the Oxnard area of Ventura county, where El Rio Oils continues to pump a small amount of heavy oil from its initial test. Oxnard Oil Co. is drilling its Vanoni No. 1 below 1800 ft., while Vaca Oil Exploration Co. is below 1000 ft. with its test on the Livingston lease. It is understood that this well may be made a deep test of the area.

Shiells Canyon Well To Test At 3800 Ft.

In the Sheills Canyon area of Ventura county, the deep test for Calumet Oil Co. being drilled by Petroleum Securities Co. in sec. 3, 3-19, will be tested for production in the 3800-ft. zone. After drilling to 4750 ft. without showings at depth, the well was plugged back to 3845 ft. and formation tests of the interval from 3840 to 3800 ft. obtained good results.

Continental Abandons Red Mountain Test

After drilling to 8018 ft. without showings of importance, Continental Oil Co. has abandoned its wildcat test, Casitas No. 1, on Red Mountain in Ventura county.

California Crude Oil Production

For Two Weeks Ending July 27, 1937

Field	July Daily Quota	Average Daily Production	Excess
San Joaquin Valley			
Belridge—North	13,935	14,822	887
Belridge—South	1,955	1,739	*216
Buena Vista	17,920	17,496	*424
Coalinga—East	11,890	11,250	*640
Coalinga—West	5,305	5,033	*272
Coffee Canyon	4,395	4,940	545
Edison	3,725	4,345	620
Elk Hills	8,730	11,129	2,399
Fruitvale	8,685	9,360	675
Greeley	1,120	1,080	*40
Kern Front	10,265	10,831	566
Kern River	5,245	2,566	*2,679
Kettleman No. Dome	79,880	80,484	604
Lost Hills	4,675	3,775	*900
McKittrick	3,735	4,111	376
Midway-Lakeview	10,090	18,920	8,830
Midway-Maricopa	37,100	40,234	3,134
Mount Poso	15,845	17,264	1,419
Mountain View	17,910	18,606	696
Round Mountain	7,450	7,804	354
Ten Section	2,285	2,700	415
Other Fields	3,085	2,969	*116
TOTAL	275,225	291,458	16,233
Coastal District			
Elwood	8,130	8,721	591
Rincon	2,280	2,677	397
Santa Maria	13,685	10,126	*3,559
Santa Paula-Newhall	5,065	4,947	*118
Ventura Avenue	31,980	34,798	2,818
Other Fields	6,090	7,084	994
TOTAL	67,230	68,353	1,123
Los Angeles Basin			
Alamitos Heights	1,315	1,640	325
Brea-Olinda	9,020	5,992	*3,028
Coyote—East	2,840	3,993	1,153
Coyote—West	9,425	7,593	*1,832
Domingues	24,590	29,065	4,475
El Segundo	2,950	9,291	6,341
Huntington Beach—New	17,160	21,261	4,101
Huntington Beach—Old	14,710	16,380	1,670
Inglewood	15,510	15,710	200
Long Beach	56,090	58,335	2,245
Montebello-Extension	8,700	8,406	*294
Playa del Rey	8,360	8,392	32
Richfield	7,615	9,138	1,523
Rosecrans-Athens	2,075	3,659	1,584
Santa Fe Springs	39,370	43,653	4,283
Seal Beach	7,735	7,973	238
Torrance-Hermosa and Extension	6,770	7,680	910
Wilmington	24,330	50,373	26,043
Other Fields	1,970	2,083	113
TOTAL	260,535	310,617	50,082
STATE TOTAL	602,990	670,428	67,438

*—Shortage.

C. C. M. O. Co. Completes Rincon Well At 4400 Ft.

At Rincon, C. C. M. O. Co. has completed its second well, Hobson B-14, from the zone below the Miley shale in the northern part of the field, for more than 1300 bbls. of 29 gravity oil per day, with 1,000,000 cu. ft. of gas. Total depth of the well is 4400 ft. with casing set at 3985 ft.

Continental To Drill New San Miguelito Well

Continental Oil Co. is preparing to drill Grubb No. 8 in the San Miguelito field about 660 ft. to the east of the recently completed Grubb No. 7.

State Drilling Report

Field	Company	Well	No.	Sec.	Twp.	Range
NEW WELLS						
Wilmington	Burnoel Petroleum Co.		586-B	33	4S	13W
	Macmillan Petroleum Corp.	Hayes	6	32	4S	13W
	Pacific Western Oil Corp.	Weldt Community	1	32	4S	13W
		Norris	1	32	4S	13W
	Royalty Service Corp.	Santa Fe	A-3	33	4S	13W
		Nelson	B-3 & A-5	33	4S	13W
		Chadwick	1	33	4S	13W
		Price	1	32	4S	13W
	Bankline Oil Co.	P. T. C.	6, 15 & 20	34	4S	13W
	General Petroleum Corp.	Terminal	6 & 8	4	5S	13W
		Ford	15, 18, 19 & 21	4	5S	13W
		Isco	A-3	4	5S	13W
	MacDonald & Burns	Banning	1	32	4S	13W
	F. C. Hall, Inc.	Lakme	1	32	4S	13W
	Selegna Drilling & Producing Co.		7	33	4S	13W
	Oceanic Oil Co.	Properties, Inc.	1	33	4S	13W
	Union Pacific Railroad Co.	U.P.	46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51	3	5S	13W
	The Caminol Co.	Caminol Comm.	1	32	4S	13W
Torrance	B. C. L. Co.		1	5	4S	14W
Domingues	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	De Francis	14	34	3S	13W
	Union Oil Co.	Callender	56 & 57	33	3S	13W
El Segundo	The Ohio Oil Co.	A. S. Gough	6	7	3S	14W
	Union Oil Co.	El Segundo	3	18	3S	14W
	Geo. F. Getty, Inc.	E. S.	1	7	3S	14W
	Pacific Western Oil Corp.	Goodwin	1	7	3S	14W
Rosecrans	Union Oil Co.	Rosecrans	17	18	3S	13W
Coyote Hills	Bachmann Petroleum Corp.	Tuffree	1	21	3S	9W
Los Angeles County	R. S. Ballantyne	Lindsey	1	1	5N	12W
Seal Beach	Continental Oil Co.	Bixby	40	2	5S	12W
Ventura	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	V. L. & W.	28	26	3N	23W
Santa Maria Valley	S.-M. Oil Co.	Gerard-Dal Porto	1	27	10N	34W
	A. N. Macrate	Fernandez	2	26	10N	34W
	The Ohio Oil Co.	Joseph Moretti	1	21	10N	34W
	Pacific Western Oil Corp.	Hobbs	2	21	10N	34W
	Union Oil Co.	Russell	2	21	10N	34W
Capitan	Shell Oil Co.	Covarrubias 2	2	32	5N	30W
Seepe	Section Twenty Oil Co.		1	20	5N	19W
	Williamson Oil Co.		1	1	4N	20W
Casmalia	Crude Oil Drilling Co.	Crude	1	19	9N	34W
Belridge	Belridge Oil Co.		43-26	26	27S	20E
Fruitvale	Western Gulf Oil Co.	Red Ribbon Ranch	7	27	29S	27E
			26-KCL-B	22	29S	27E
	Siemon Brothers & Associates	Krebs	1	15	29S	27E
Mount Poso	Union Oil Co.	Tribe	B-2	28	27S	28E
	Sunset Oil Co.	Sunset-Hyde	1 & 2	30	26S	28E
	Ring Oil Co., Ltd.	Bohen	1	32	26S	28E
		Bowles-29	3	29	26S	28E
Round Mountain	Shell Oil Co.	Olcese Estate One	2	16	28S	29E
	Honolulu Oil Corp.		A	18	28S	29E
	Pebble Beach Oil Co.	Olcese	1	16	28S	29E
	California Western Oil Co.		3	12	28S	28E
	Fremont Oil Co.	Olcese	1	26	28S	29E
Kern River	Standard Oil Co.	Ward Fee	7	24	28S	27E
	California Star Oil Co.		2-80	22	28S	27E
	Ted Martin, Trustee	Sesnon	1	17	28S	27E
McKittrick	East Puente Oil Co.	Home Lease	24	11	30S	21E
Midway	Standard Oil Co.		37	23	32S	24E
	Transco Drilling Co.	Graham	4	25	32S	23E
Mountain View	Hogan Petroleum Co.	Perry	3	5	31S	29E
Ten Section	Shell Oil Co.	KCL-A	4-30	30	30S	26E
Greeley	Standard Oil Co.	K. C. 11	7	20	29S	26E
Rio Vista	Amerada Petroleum Corp.	J. C. Hamilton	1	24	4N	2E
Tulare County	Tulare Dome Oil Co.	Tulare Dome	1	17	21S	23E
Yolo County	Standard Oil Co.	E. E. Hooper	1	32	9N	1E
DEEPEN OR REDRILL						
El Segundo	Republic Petroleum Co.	El Segundo	2	18	3S	14W
Whittier	Standard Oil Co.	Murphy-Whittier	51	26	2S	11W
Richfield	Standard Oil Co.	Kraemer 2	19	32	3S	9W
Huntington Beach	Standard Oil Co.	P. E.	21	10	6S	11W
	M. K. F. Oil Co.		1	11	6S	11W
	Laco Development Co.		8	10	6S	11W
Lawndale	A. A. Douglas	Peck	9	20	3S	14W
Long Beach	Shell Oil Co.	Cherry Hill	12	29	4S	12W
Coyote Hills	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	Anaheim	42	24	3S	10W
Midway	Pyramid Oil Co.		2	28	32S	24E
	California Commercial Drilling Co.		2	26	32S	23E
	Standard Oil Co.		25 & 59	7	32S	24E
Sunset	Signal Oil & Gas Co.	Signal-Wallace	5	8	11N	23W
	Standard Oil Co.		34	31	12N	23W
	U. S. Pumping Equipment Co.		5	12	11N	24W
Fruitvale	J. W. Cohen		1	23	29S	27E
Lost Hills	Standard Oil Co.	United	2	2	26S	20E
Mountain View	Buffalo Oil Co.	Buffalo	5	19	30S	29E
	Union Oil Co.	Kernco A	3	15	30S	28E
ABANDON						
Newhall	Wm. G. McAdoo, Jr.		1	6	3N	15W
	Republic Petroleum Co.	Price	3 & 4	6	3N	15W
Beverly Hills	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	Rodeo	103 & 106	25	1S	15W
	West Coast Oil Co.	Wolfskill	30 & 36	25	1S	15W
		Wolfskill	37 & 44	26	1S	15W
Newport	Mesa Oil Co.	Mesa	1	29	6S	10W
Seal Beach	Geo. F. Getty, Inc.	S. B.	9	3	5S	12W
	Ring Oil Co.		10	3	5S	12W
San Bernardino County	Como Oil Co.		1	14	3N	6W
	C. F. McCarthy, et al.		1	14	3N	6W
Long Beach	Alfred D. Mitchell	Rawco-Decker	1	19	4S	12W
Playa del Rey	J. E. O'Donnell	Consolidated	6	28	2S	15W
Ventura	Continental Oil Co.	Casitas	1	7	3N	23W
Monterey County	Shell Oil Co.	Branch	1 & 2	34	24S	10E
Midway	Mascot Oil Co.		23	26	32S	23E
	Standard Oil Co.		24 & 27	31	31S	24E
			31 & 68	25	31S	23E
	General Petroleum Corp.	Balboa	49	24	31S	23E
			6	32	32S	24E
Edison	Superior Oil Co.	Crome Community	2	36	29S	28E
Kern County	Shell Oil Co.	Bank One	1	15	32S	29E
	East Edison Oil Co.		1	23	30S	30E
Kings County	Birch Ranch & Oil Co.	Orr	1	5	23S	17E
Stanislaus County	Coast Exploration Co.	K	2-1	30	4S	9E

Summary	Past Two Weeks	Previous Two Weeks	To Date This Year	To Date Last Year
Total New Wells	78	49	917	610
Total Deepened or Redrilled	20	25	407	495
Total Abandoned	31	16	299	276

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California Production Totals 19,913,888 Bbls. During June

Daily average 663,796 bbls., 6845 more than during May. Storage declines 310,338 bbls. in month.

The Los Angeles Basin, which for years led the other two areas of the state in production totals, but which was rapidly being overtaken by the San Joaquin Valley in the past year, is again pulling to the front as a result of the discovery of Wilmington and the active development of El Segundo.

According to the final A.P.I. statistics for June, total production for the state was 19,913,888 bbls., of which the Basin produced 9,140,801, the Valley 8,682,051, and the Coast 2,091,036.

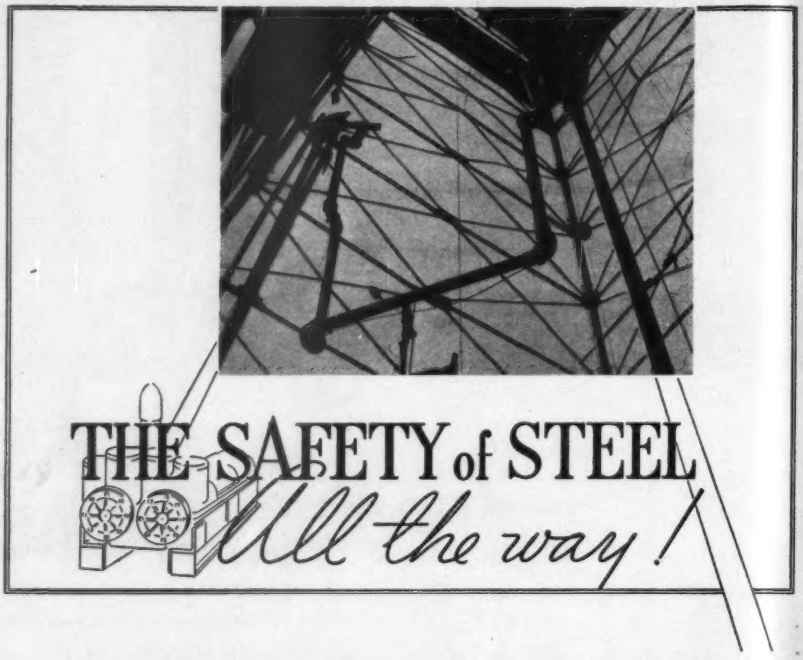
The total production for June was 451,590 bbls. less than the May total of 20,365,478 bbls., but daily average June production was 6845 bbls. more than that for May, due to the shorter month. June daily average was 663,796 bbls., against 656,951 during May, and 481,509 during June, 1936. The year's increase was 82,287 bbls. daily.

Stocks decreased 310,338 bbls. during June, totalling 124,719,911 bbls. at the end of the month, as compared with 125,030,249 at the end of May. Since June 30, 1936, when stocks were 135,740,235 bbls., storage has decreased 11,020,324 bbls.

Los Angeles Basin

Daily average production from the Basin during June was 304,693 bbls., compared with 299,244 bbls. in May and 256,402 in June, 1936. The increase of 48,291 bbls. since last year was more than accounted for by Wilmington and El Segundo, whose increase in production during the year was 49,906 bbls. One of the notable points about production statistics is the constancy of Santa Fe Springs production, which actually went up 702 bbls. per day in June, 1937, compared with June, 1936. During the same period, Long Beach declined 6935 bbls. per day, while Huntington Beach also remained practically constant.

Of the 53 new rigs up during the month, 50 were erected in Wilmington, with one each in Long Beach, Huntington Beach and Santa Fe Springs. There were 103 wells drilling, with 50 of these at Wilmington, and 51 completions, of which 36 were in Wilmington. The total daily initial of these wells was 25,066 bbls., an average of 491.5 bbls. per well, the Wilmington initial average per well being 566.66 per day. With 5203 wells on production in the Basin, and a total daily Basin pro-



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duction of 304,693 bbls., average daily production per Basin well was 58.56 bbls.

San Joaquin Valley

Daily average production in the Valley in June was 289,402 bbls., compared with 288,271 in May and 263,529 in June, 1936. The increase over last year is 25,873 bbls., which came from North Belridge, Kettleman, McKittrick, and Midway-Sunset, with other fields also showing slight gains, and the total considerably increased by the two new fields, Ten Section and Greeley.

Forty new rigs were erected during the month, with 88 wells actively drilling, and 40 completed. The new initial production from these 40 wells totaled 16,895 bbls., an average of 422.37 bbls. per day, the average being considerably increased by a 2225-bbl. well at North Belridge and two 1550-bbl. Kettleman wells. There were 6438 wells on production in the district during the month, with an average production of 44.95 bbls. per well.

Coastal District

On the coast, daily average June production was 69,201 bbls. per day, compared with 68,886 in May and 61,578 in June, 1936. The increase since last year is 8123 bbls. per day, the greatest portion from the newly developed areas of Santa Maria with Capitan and San Miguelito also adding to their totals.

Fourteen new rigs were erected during the month, with 47 drilling wells and eight completions. Initial production from the eight new wells was 5096 bbls. per day, an average of 637 bbls. per well, accounted for by three 1100-bbl. wells at Santa Maria. The 1257 wells on production in the district averaged 55.54 bbls. per day per well.

Including 11 wildcats and one gas well, 119 rigs were erected during June, against 165 during May, a decrease of 46; 301 wells were drilling, an increase of two over May and including 62 wildcats and one gas well; 100 wells were completed, including one gas well, against 119 (three gas wells) in May; and total initial oil production was 47,057 bbls. against 62,966 during May, a decrease of 15,909. Average production of the new wells in June was 475.33 bbls. per day, 67.48 bbls. per well per day less than the 542.81-bbl. average of new wells in May. The 12,898 oil wells on production during June averaged 51.46 bbls. per well. Oil wells on production increased 117 during June as compared with May, the per well average for the latter month being 51.40 bbls.

Storage

A net decrease of approximately 550,000 bbls. in gasoline and other products directly transferrable into gasoline during June is the outstanding feature of the storage situation, when it is considered that production averaged 663,796 bbls. per day, or approximately 60,000 bbls. per day more than the allowable, which is based upon the estimated gasoline demand. However, it must be remembered that the allowable is set up for the entire year, hence withdrawals during the summer months are presupposed.

Stocks of fuel oil residuum and non-gasoline-bearing crude increased 246,758 bbls. during the month, to 61,930,713 bbls. on June 30; gas oil and diesel oil increased 163,007 bbls. to 6,086,715; gasoline-bearing crude declined 285,546 bbls. to 33,085,270; unblended natural gasoline increased 116,991 bbls. to 2,686,679; gasoline decreased 856,797 bbls. to 12,642,-248; naphtha distillates increased 319,811 bbls. to 1,792,315; all others decreased 14,562 bbls. to 6,495,953. These changes resulted in an over all decrease of 310,338 bbls., bringing total storage down 124,719,911 bbls. on June 30.

Tunnell, Wood, Neilan Distribute Rex Chain

Thomas J. Neilan of Tunnell, Wood & Neilan, Inc., has just announced the appointment of his company as distributors for California of the entire line manufactured by the Chain Belt Co.

Chain Belt Co. manufactures Rex Chabelco drilling chains, Rex Champion chain, Standard Calf Wheel chain and various precision made roller chains.

Tunnell, Wood & Neilan, Inc., now carry a complete stock of this company's products at their main warehouse at 2440 Enterprise St., Los Angeles, as well as at field stores at Wilmington, Taft, Bakersfield and Avenal.

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PRODUCTION « » DEVELOPMENT

(Figures of Production and Stocks are in barrels of 42 Gals.)

	Total Production June	—DAILY AVERAGE— June, 1937	May, 1937	June, 1936
Group No. 1				
Belridge—North	463,551	15,452	15,144	8,859
Belridge—South	51,875	1,729	1,653	2,064
Coalinga	473,758	15,792	16,418	16,411
Edison	129,827	4,328	4,262	5,939
Elk Hills	324,123	10,804	11,116	8,473
Fruitvale	292,610	9,754	9,448	7,576
Greeley	32,314	1,077	861	.....
Kern River	459,631	15,321	15,899	13,375
Kettleman Middle Dome	3,836	128	149	406
Kettleman North Dome	2,422,270	80,742	81,036	77,765
Lost Hills	114,307	3,810	3,801	3,393
McKittrick	126,358	4,212	4,037	1,796
Midway-Sunset	2,255,848	75,195	75,130	60,531
Mountain View	566,588	18,886	19,282	27,945
Mount Poso	507,309	16,910	16,272	17,253
Round Mountain	365,875	12,196	11,470	10,618
Ten Section	82,065	2,736	2,509	775
Wheeler Ridge	9,906	330	334	350
Group No. 2				
Capitan	73,089	2,436	2,433	1,428
Elwood	276,464	9,215	9,161	12,228
Rincon	78,354	2,612	2,755	2,071
San Miguelito	93,796	3,127	3,151	1,391
Santa Barbara	19,603	653	743	1,547
Santa Maria	349,132	11,638	10,460	4,464
Summerland	991	33	37	37
Ventura Avenue	1,040,912	34,697	35,094	33,636
Ventura-Newhall	156,895	5,230	4,992	4,716
Watsonville	1,800	60	60	60
Group No. 3				
Brea-Olinda	258,316	8,611	8,723	7,970
Coyote—East	114,132	3,804	4,141	2,286
Coyote—West	243,324	8,111	8,795	8,278
Domingues	760,562	25,352	24,687	25,983
El Segundo	179,038	5,968	5,569	394
Huntington Beach	1,127,894	37,596	36,939	36,173
Inglewood	477,261	15,900	16,049	12,102
Lawndale	2,445	82	86	97
Long Beach	1,832,697	61,090	60,523	68,025
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	22,264	742	787	839
Montebello	268,064	8,935	9,377	9,837
Playa Del Rey	261,068	8,702	9,283	13,613
Potrero	8,831	294	314	339
Richfield	270,504	9,017	8,273	6,160
Rosecrans	91,694	3,056	2,951	2,039
Santa Fe Springs	1,343,005	44,767	44,531	44,065
Seal Beach	280,765	9,359	9,709	9,216
Torrance	241,442	8,048	7,849	7,992
Whittier	27,537	918	917	994
Wilmington	1,329,958	44,332	39,741	.....
Total	19,913,888	663,796	656,951	581,509
May	20,365,478	656,951		
Increase	451,590*	6,845		

*—Decrease.

STOCKS HELD IN PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY BY CALIFORNIA OIL COMPANIES

	June 30, 1937	May 31, 1937	June Changes	June 30, 1936
1. Fuel Oil Residuum and Non-Gasoline-Bearing Crude	61,930,713	61,683,955	+246,758	63,713,842
2. Gas Oil and Diesel Oil	6,086,715	5,923,708	+163,007	8,264,304
3. Gasoline Bearing Crude	33,085,270	33,370,816	−285,546	38,142,786
4. Unblended Nat. Gas.	2,686,697	2,569,706	+116,991	2,218,751
5. Gasoline (not including distributing and service stations)	12,642,248	13,499,045	−856,797	12,215,604
6. Naphtha Distillates	1,792,315[1]	1,472,504[1]	+319,811	1,963,326[1]
7. All Other Stocks	6,495,953[2]	6,510,515[2]	− 14,562	9,221,662[2]
TOTAL	124,719,911	125,030,249	−310,338	135,740,235
[1]Estimated amount of unfinished gasoline contained in item 6	1,524,332	1,231,742		1,586,099
[2]Coke included in item 7	103,324	112,073		326,993

	New Rigs Up	Producers Active Drilling	Com-pleted	Daily Initial Output	Active Pro-ducing	ABANDONED WELLS Drillers	Pro-ducers
Group No. 1							
Belridge—North	1	6	1	2,223	48	....	....
Belridge—South	1	1	....	....	139	....	....
Coalinga	2	1	....	....	894	....	....
Edison	2	6	2	310	92	....	....
Elk Hills	1	1	1	205	158	....	....
Fruitvale	3	8	3	888	147	1	....
Greeley	..	4	1	327	3	....	....
Kern River	7	11	3	557	1,347	....	....
Kettleman Middle Dome	..	....	....	....	3	....	....
Kettleman North Dome	1	11	2	3,165	155	....	....
Lost Hills	2	1	1	128	256	....	....
McKittrick	1	1	1	210	183	....	....
Midway-Sunset	5	14	11	3,792	2,408	2	1
Mountain View	3	9	3	1,584	186	....	....
Mount Poso	5	6	6	1,213	257	2	....
Round Mountain	5	5	5	2,293	131	1	....
Ten Section	1	3	....	....	4	....	....
Wheeler Ridge	..	....	....	....	27	....	....
Group No. 2							
Capitan	2	1	2	1,112	30	....	....
Elwood	..	....	....	....	81	....	....
Rincon	..	3	....	....	33	....	....
San Miguelito	..	2	....	....	12	....	....
Santa Barbara	..	1	....	....	45	....	....
Santa Maria	7	13	3	3,323	234	1	2
Summerland	..	1	....	....	19	....	....
Ventura Avenue	1	7	1	128	231	....	....
Ventura-Newhall	4	19	2	533	565	1	....
Watsonville	..	....	....	....	7	....	....
Group No. 3							
Brea-Olinda	..	1	....	....	368	....	....
Coyote—East	..	4	1	200	80	1	....
Coyote—West	..	....	....	....	53	....	....
Domingues	..	6	....	....	132	....	1
El Segundo	..	5	3	2,872	21	1	....
Huntington Beach	1	3	5	521	569	....	....
Inglewood	..	1	....	....	213	....	....
Lawndale	..	....	....	....	6	....	....
Long Beach	1	6	1	212	1,247	....	2
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	..	....	....	....	120	....	....
Montebello	..	3	1	651	209	....	....
Newport	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Playa Del Rey	..	1	....	....	208	2	1
Potrero	..	....	....	....	11	....	....
Richfield	..	7	2	79	273	....	....
Rosecrans	..	6	....	....	78	....	....
Santa Fe Springs	1	3	....	....	659	....	....
Seal Beach	..	1	1	33	114	....	....
Torrance	..	5	1	98	536	1	....
Whittier	..	....	....	....	155	....	....
Wilmington	50	50	36	20,400	151	....	....
Miscellaneous Drilling	11	62	....	....	....	3	....
Group No. 4—Gas Fields							
Buena Vista Lake	..	....	....	....	5	....	....
Buttonwillow	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chowchilla	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delano	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dudley Ridge	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goleta	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
McDonald Island	..	....	....	....	4	....	....
Rio Vista	1	1	1	Gas	1	....	....
Semi-Tropic	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tracy	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	119	301	100	47,057	12,908	16	7
May	165	299	119	62,966	12,792	24	16
Decrease (*Increase)	46	2*	19	15,909	116*	8	9

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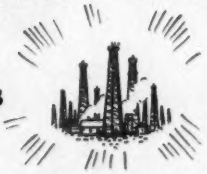
BEACON LIGHTS, . . . radio beams, every device known to modern navigation guides the Prince Robert through treacherous waters over shoals past icebergs on her way to Alaska. The Captain depends on accurate readings to bring this "floating city" safely into port. All electric operation of Lane-Wells Gun-Perforators percussion-proof cartridges buzzers lights and two-way speaker system give Lane-Wells field crews the accurate control of every factor to make gun-perforating operation safe. More than 8000 successful jobs  have been completed by Lane-Wells crews in the last five years.

Other Lane-Wells Products and Services include: Liner Hangers, Anchor Formation Packers, Rat-Hole Packers, Well Washers, Strata-graph and Lo-Kate-It Services (outside of California, under license from Oil Well Water Locating Company.)

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A NEW CORE ORIENTATION SERVICE

The Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company has established and now has ready for service a laboratory for the purpose of determining the orientation of cores.

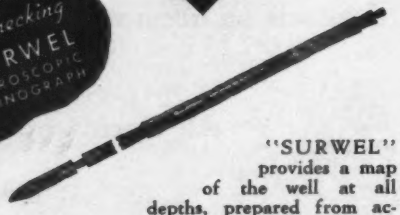
The value of knowledge of the direction of dip is evident to any experienced operator or geologist, not only in the case of wildcat wells and core holes to determine structure, but in proven areas to determine when wells have passed through faults or crossed the axes of asymmetrical anticlines into areas from which they should be deflected.

The method employed is original and entirely different from those previously used. The superiority of Sperry-Sun's Polar Core Orientation (U. S. Patents 1,792,639; 1,778,981 and others pending) lies, not only in its accuracy but also in the fact that it does not interfere with the progress of drilling. The orientation is determined in a laboratory, to which selected cores, taken by any type core barrels in the ordinary course of drilling, and properly marked, are shipped from any distance. No special equipment is required at the well, there is no loss of drilling time. The resulting saving in time when translated into dollars shows a substantial saving over former methods.

Self Checking H-K Clinograph

"H-K" deigned for open holes only—provides permanent, accurate, photographic records of inclination and direction on paper discs five minutes after removing instruments from hole. (U. S. Patents 1,812,994; 2,027,642 and others pending.)

Self Checking SURWEL GYROSCOPIC CLINOGRAPH



"SURWEL" provides a map of the well at all depths, prepared from actual photographic records, made while going in and coming out. (U. S. Patents 1,124,068; 1,812,994; 1,898,473; 1,959,141; 1,960,038; 2,006,556; 2,012,138; 2,012,152; 2,012,455; 2,012,456 and others pending.)

Self Checking SYFO Clinograph

"SYFO"—used on a wire line, as a "Go-Devil" inside the drill stem, or on sand or bailing line in open hole—affords quick, inexpensive daily records of vertical deviation in drilling, without the use of dangerous acids. (U. S. Patents 1,962,634; 2,013,875 and others pending.)

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Lafayette, La., Bank of Lafayette Bldg. — Bakersfield, Calif., % Elks Club, 17th and I Streets

Development Of Oil Planned By Cal. Lands

Of significance to the development of the Pacific Coast oil industry is the announcement by California Lands, Inc., of the opening up of large additional lands for oil prospecting and the active campaign of examination and development of the company's extensive holdings. The president of this company, which is a subsidiary of Transamerica Corp., is E. D. Woodruff. Frank Jones is head of the new division, with headquarters at 650 South Spring St., Los Angeles. Associated with Mr. Jones as consulting geologist is A. G. Melville.

Preliminary estimates by Mr. Melville indicate that of the total holdings of California Lands, Inc., which are understood to be in excess of 500,000 acres, some 325,000 acres are situated in possibly productive areas, while more than 35,000 acres of its lands are deemed to be potential producing territory. Geological and geophysical exploration will be started to add to this potential reserve.

If deemed advisable, holdings of the company in the Santa Maria Valley in Santa Barbara county may be developed immediately. The impression has been created that all the holdings of California Lands, Inc., have been withdrawn from leasing and possible development by oil companies, but this has been denied. Lands may be leased or drilled by other companies.

Mr. Jones, who first entered the oil business early in 1919, began his career with the Standard Oil Co. of California. Later he became associated with Little & Bell, Ltd., a California firm of drilling contractors now known as Bell & Loffland, Inc. More recently he has been manager of Middle Dome Corp., a unit development organization operating in the Middle Dome of Kettleman Hills.

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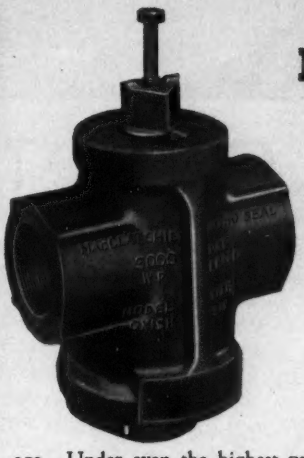

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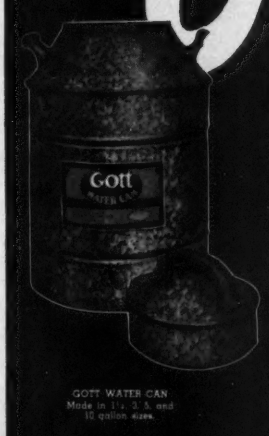

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LAUGH THIS OFF

We popped into a hotel up in Bakersfield the other night and registered, and there may be no real significance to the action, but the clerk swung the ledger around, remarked, "Oh, from Los Angeles, eh?" Then he promptly locked the safe.

And **Bill Jarvis** tells us of a hostelry in an oil town not far from Los Angeles, which exhibits a sign on the counter reading, "Guests wishing fresh eggs for breakfast should inform the clerk at night, so that the hens can be notified."

Speedo Swift, on the other hand, who has just returned from an extended sojourn in the east, says that in one town he visited all the hotels were named after presidents. There was the Hotel Jefferson, the Hotel Washington, and the one with the bay window—the Hotel Taft.

All of which reminds us of **Ike Holston's** old yarn about the oil man who wandered into a hotel displaying the reminder, "American plan, $4. European plan, $2.00." Whereupon the petrolexpert signed the register—"Bill Jones, European."

Another chestnut we haven't roasted for weeks is **Harvey Lee's** classic about the Irish rig-builder who went into Los Angeles one Saturday afternoon, and was driving his limousine along a main thoroughfare when the fire engine began shrieking behind him. He drew into the curb for a few minutes, and then came out again just in time to get smacked by the ladder wagon. When he came to in the hospital somebody told him that he should have got out of the way of the fire engine. "I did get out of the way of the engine," he yelled, "but I can't see yet what in heck them painters was in all the hurry about."

And, of course, we've told you about the painter who slipped off the scaffolding, and came down with flying colors.

Phil Rockfellow, the well known Arizonan, who can do as many stunts with a golf stick as the mysterious Montague, tells us it's so dry in some parts of his native state that they have bull frogs over five years old that have never learned to swim.

Referring to his golf prowess, we might cite as an example of his skill that he has hit the same tree with four successive shots, and without diminishing the distance between the ball and the cup.

We were standing in front of a local cafe the other morning inhaling our breakfast, when who should come along but **"Ro" Gray.** "Hi, there," he chirps, "Are you still in the same business?" "Oh, yes," we sez, all unsuspecting. "My," sezze, "I'm surprised you haven't been caught before this."

And **Cliff Johnson** demands real bruskly, "Gimme a cigar." At which the lad behind the counter inquired, "Five or ten?" "No, one will do." says Cliff as calm as you please.

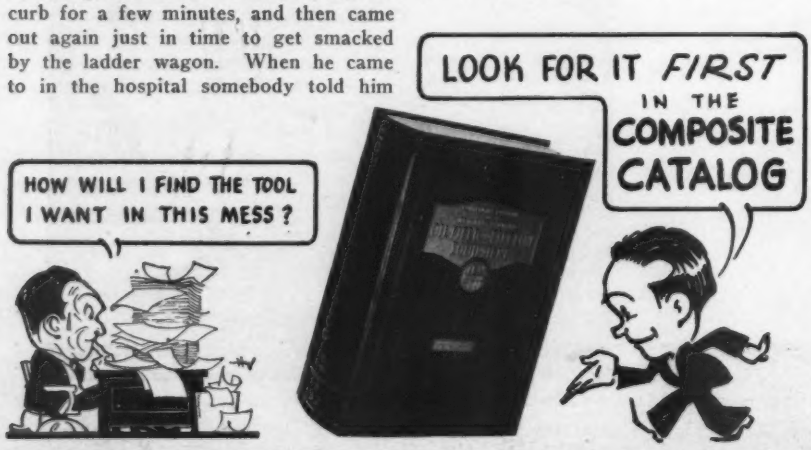
Wynn Lynch was interviewing a candidate a few days ago, and was quizzing him about his capacity for work. "Oh you needn't be afraid," the hopeful one explained, "I was conceded to be one of the best shoemakers in the penitentiary."

Howard Robinson, on the other hand, just returned from an extended trip in the east, informs us that this year's peach crop is a plum failure, but the plum crop is a peach.

And **Carl Arleth** advises that they are catching a lot of black bass in the St. Helen's slough, that weigh around ten pounds. It sounds okay. It would take a lot of the ones we caught to weigh around ten pounds.

The rousty had been arguing vehemently with the superintendent for some time, and finally in exasperation he barked, "I've lied to you the best I can, and still you don't believe me."

Bill Hopkins shot a bear while he was back vacationing in Texas, and has the hide to prove it. We had no idea there was such a thing as a Texas bear, but, come to think of it, we remember meeting two of them at an A. P. I. convention.



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of petroleum equipment

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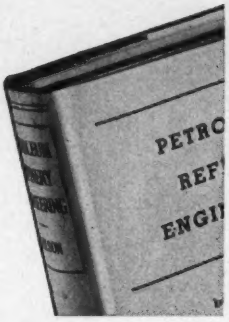

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Professor of Petroleum Refining, University of Tulsa
647 pages, 6x9, 185 illustrations, $6.00

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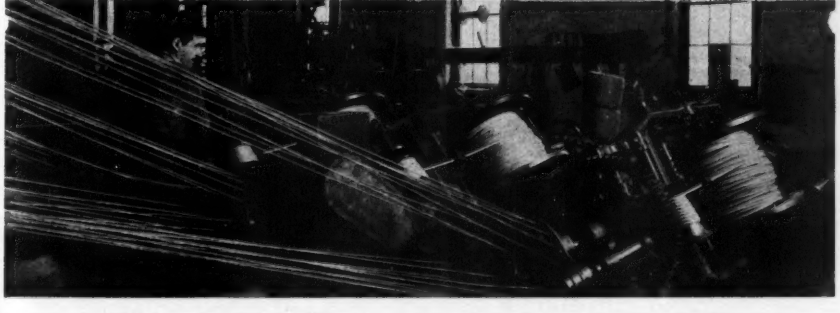

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MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Republic Supply Co. To Distribute Emsco Equipment

Los Angeles executive offices of The Republic Supply Co. of California, located at 2122 East Seventh Street. A block in depth, this structure not only houses a large executive staff and office personnel but incorporates a centrally located and complete stock of oil well supplies.

This progress photograph pictures the new $50,000 Bakersfield store of The Republic Supply Co. now in the course of building. Of steel and concrete construction, the new store—which will include air-conditioned offices and living quarters—will provide the "last word" in service facilities. On the right is seen the Republic store in use at the present time.

Joining in an announcement of marked import to the California oil industry, Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co. and The Republic Supply Co. of California have made public the details of an arrangement whereby the latter has become exclusive distributor of Emsco oil field machinery in California, Oregon and Washington, effective Aug. 2.

This announcement comes as an interesting climax to an era of development on the part of both Emsco and Republic which has few parallels in the oil field equipment industry.

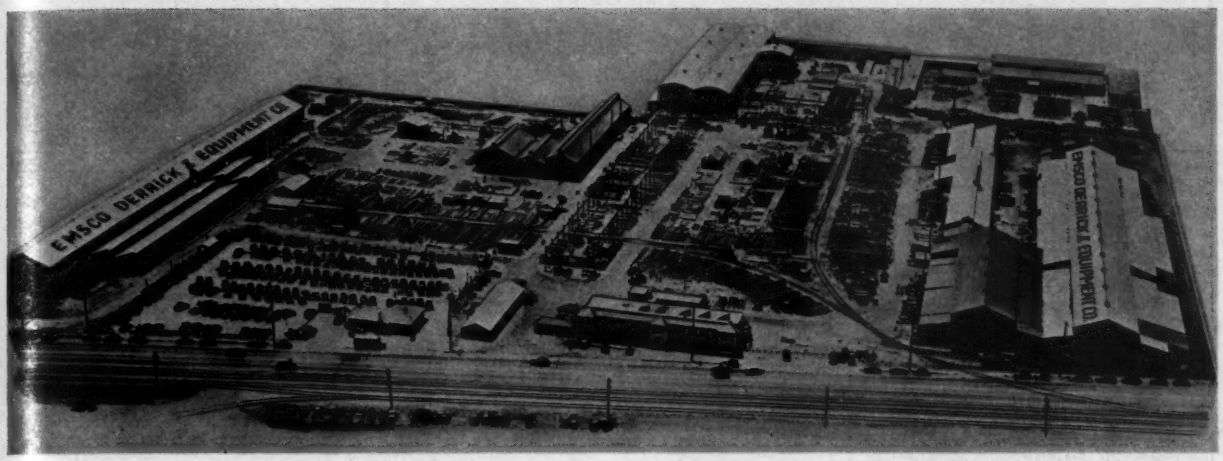
The Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co., founded in 1923, has earned an enviable reputation for the efficiency and quality of its exceptionally broad line of oil industry equipment. Emsco products enjoy wide acceptance throughout the oil world and are setting high standards of performance wherever oil wells are drilled. The addition of this superior equipment to The Republic Supply Co.'s already comprehensive line of oil industry products has placed this company in an ideal position to supply every possible oil field requirement. Ample supplementary facilities are available in the machinery department of Emsco's large Houston plant.

From a small beginning in 1910, when P. M. Pike and others formed the Tay-Pike Co. in Coalinga, The Republic Supply Co.—which succeeded Tay-Pike Co. and was incorporated under its present name in 1917—has enjoyed a remarkable growth. At present, in addition to its large and modern executive offices at 2122 E. 7th Street in Los Angeles, the company maintains a sales office at 803 Sharon Building in San Francisco, a complete Machinery Department at 1753 Workman Street in Los Angeles and field service stores at thirteen strategic points throughout California.

Under the new arrangement, Republic will handle the following Emsco products: crown blocks, traveling blocks, tubing blocks, rotary and engine chain, rotary drill collars, draw works, stationary and portable hoists, rotary machines, well servicing machines, pumping units, drill stems and swivels. In addition, it will handle other miscellaneous Emsco accessories, parts, etc., and complete stocks of parts for Emsco oil field machinery will be carried at Republic Supply Co. field stores.

Republic will not include D & B sucker

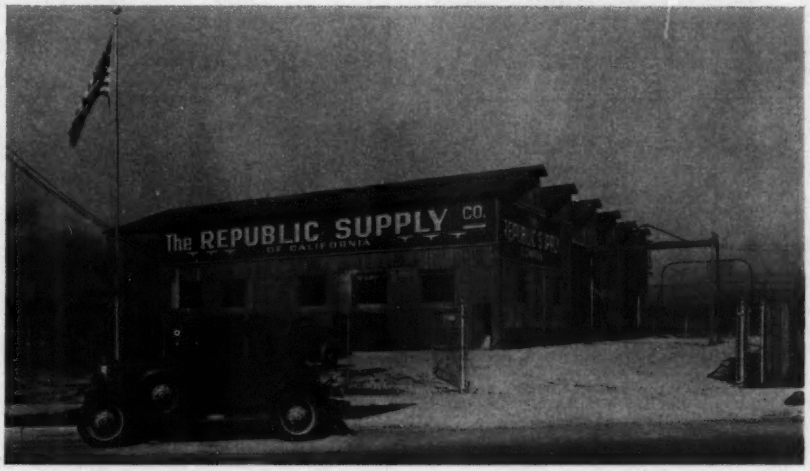
Exclusive Sales Deal For Pacific Coast Area



This aerial view of the huge Los Angeles plant of the Emsco Derrick and Equipment Co. gives but slight indication of the plant's actual size. Equipped with every modern machine and facility, the plant has been known since its founding for a particularly fine grade of workmanship. Utilizing engineering ingenuity and skill to the utmost, Emsco equipment is setting an exceptionally high standard of performance wherever oil wells are drilled.

rods, D & B subsurface pumping equipment nor Emsco steel derricks in its line.

In taking on the Emsco line, Republic will use its exceptionally modern and complete Machinery Department building at 1753 Workman St., Los Angeles, as distribution and storage headquarters. Enlarged considerably, and equipped with excellent facilities for the handling of heavy equipment, this department now utilizes 27,000 square feet of floor space. Incidentally, this particular division of Republic activity, which has been the source of considerable development along the line of specialied units designed to meet unusual operating conditions encountered in the industry, is already known to operators on the Pacific Coast. Its modern structure includes a completely equipped machine shop served by two spur tracks and electric cranes which provide for the efficient handling of shipments.



This modern steel structure—located at 1753 Workman Street, Los Angeles— incorporating 27,000 square feet of floor space, houses the Machinery Department of The Republic Supply Co. It will be utilized as the company's storage and distribution point for Emsco equipment. The building contains a completely equipped machine shop and includes such facilities as two spur tracks and electric cranes which provide for the efficient handling of shipments.

Following the necessary reorganization, The Republic Supply Company is now pleased to announce this excellent personnel in its new Machinery Department: Manager, J. H. (Herb) Knecht, formerly Assistant Sales Manager of Emsco; Assistant Manager, A. G. Fraser; salesman in the Los Angeles Basin and Coast, W. T. Moore; salesman in Los Angeles and Los Angeles Basin, R. C. Ramey; salesman in San Joaquin Valley with headquarters at The Republic Supply Company Taft store, Gilbert N. Macy, formerly Emsco District Manager in the San Joaquin Valley; salesman in San Joaquin Valley with headquarters at The Republic Supply Company Bakersfield store, N. R. Crum; office manager, H. E. Kirkwood; order desk, R. L. Payne, formerly of Emsco; shop foreman, L. H. Garey; service man in Los Angeles Basin and Coast, J. H. Thompson, formerly service expert with Emsco; service man in San Joaquin Valley with headquarters at The Republic Supply Company Bakersfield store, Don Way; and service man in San Joaquin Valley with headquarters at The Republic Supply Company Bakersfield store, C. E. Smyser.

The Republic Supply Company's field stores are strategically located at Avenal, Bakersfield, El Segundo, Elwood, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Mountain View, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Maria, Taft, Thenard, Ventura and Wilmington.

Business and Professional Directory

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WATER DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEED

Water surveying service. David Romey, Phone Wilmington 1414, 507 Broad Ave., Wilmington, Calif. tf

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Reconditioned or new heat exchangers, stills, fractionators, absorbers, condensers, at cut prices. Plants designed any size for any use. W. F. Pyne, 909 S. Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles. DRexel 1412. tf

SCOUT REPORTS

NEW MEXICO LEASEHOLDERS: For reliable information on New Mexico developments take my weekly scout report. W. S. Patterson, Santa Fe, N. M.

PIPE

Line Pipe, Rat-Hole Pipe, Conductor Pipe Surface Casing, used, at low prices. Also 2 tubular boilers —100 h.p., 125-lb. pressure. Bargain. Imperial Pipe & Supply Co., 2901 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Phone JE. 1104. 8-20b

FOR SALE

Offer for quick sale, F. O. B. Long Beach 7000 ft. 5 inch O. D. Doheny stone, Flush joint grade D Drill pipe in 30 ft. joints. Good as new. Price $1.00 per ft. Includes Tongs, Tool joint slips, Kelly for drilling under pressure, also about 20 extra subs and tool joints. Atlas Supply Co., 637 E. Willow, Long Beach—or P. O. Box 1331, Bakersfield. 9-5-b

BUILDING FOR LEASE

48x98, light, power, hot and cold water, rest room. Suitable for machine shop, oil well repairs and storage. Popular location opposite Motel, 11th and Union, Highway 99, Bakersfield. Owner: L. A. White, Motor Service, 1250 N. Western Ave., L. A., GRanite 1255. 8-5b

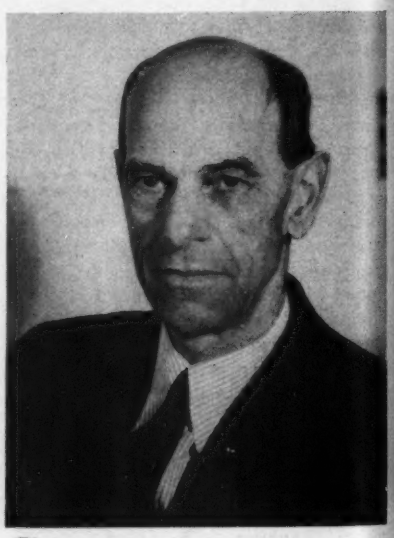
OIL PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—IN CALIFORNIA, Proven oil properties, preferably low gravity. Also want wildcat acreage with geology. Box 300, c/o California Oil World. 9/20d

H. R. Hamilton of Hamilton & Milburn, independent oil operators, and Don Riley, associate editor of California Oil World, were guests recently of A. T. Sewell, pilot captain of the Goodyear Airship "Volunteer", on an extended flight over the city and immediate vicinity. Both agreed that this is a most enjoyable and instructive method of seeing Los Angeles and surrounding fields.

MAPS
Large map of Los Angeles Basin oil fields and map showing all California oil fields. Price $15.00 each on paper and $20 each on cloth. Individual state oil and gas maps of Mid-Continent and Rocky Mountain regions. Maps show geological cross sections at base. These maps indicate wells drilling, wells producing and abandoned, with depths.
All maps revised up to date of purchase.
JAMES C. BRANSFORD
1127 Story Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone: TUcker 7530

Union Construction Superintendent Dies



C. W. Eckles, superintendent of construction, Union Oil Co., died last week at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles. He had directed construction work for Union Oil Co. in almost every phase of its operations, not only in this, but also in foreign countries.

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Whole No. 1495